

MANUAL
OF THE
COMMON SCHOOLS ACTS
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION.



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SAINT JOHN, N. B. :
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1875.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Fredericton, N. B., August 1st, 1873.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has deemed it desirable to publish, for the convenience of Trustees, Teachers and the public generally, the following MANUAL, of *The Common Schools Act* 1871, and *The Common Schools Amendment Act*, 1873, (which Acts, by the provisions of 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 60, are to be construed together).*

This departmental arrangement of the Schools Acts gives, in a connected form, the amended provisions of the Law,—all the repealed portions of the Act of 1871 being omitted.

The general REGULATIONS of the Board of Education, duly amended and revised, are appended to the MANUAL. REFERENCES are prefixed to each subject of regulation, and copious REMARKS are interspersed, with a view of rendering the objects contemplated by the Law, and the Regulations made under its authority, more easily attainable by School officers and the people at large.

The Common School Service is to be conducted agreeably to the provisions of the Law and Regulations herein published.

By order of the Board of Education.

THEODORE H. RAND,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

* The chief sections also of 37 Vic. c. xix and 38 Vic. c. 8 are appended as foot-notes to this edition.
June 1st, 1875. T. H. R.

MANUAL

OF THE

COMMON SCHOOLS ACTS.

1. The following terms shall in this Act mean as herein defined, unless there is something in the context repugnant thereto:—

"Schools" shall mean all Schools established under this Act:—

"District," that portion of territory into which the Province shall be divided for local School government:

"Border District," a District embracing portions of two or more Parishes:

"Rate-payer," any person rated in the Parish Assessment List, in respect of real or personal property or income:

"Clerk of the Peace" and "County Treasurer" shall severally include the Secretary Treasurer of incorporated Counties where the duties are performed by such officer:

"Sessions" shall include the County Council of incorporated Counties.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 2.

Public money shall mean all moneys, whether Provincial, County, or Local, available for school purposes.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 58.

2. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Chief Superintendent of Education at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum, besides travelling expenses, charges and contingencies of office, and a Clerk or assistant, at a salary of ten hundred dollars per annum.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 3: 35 Vic. c. 11.

3. The Governor in Council may issue Warrants in the ordinary manner, for the payment of the several allowances, salaries and services provided for hereby.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 4.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

4. The Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Superintendent of Education, shall constitute a Board of Education; the Governor, with three members of the Exe-

^s The salary of the Clerk or assistant in the office of the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.—38 Vic. c. 3, s. 6.

cutive Council, and the Superintendent, who shall act as Secretary, shall constitute a quorum.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 5.

5. The Board of Education shall have power—

(1) To provide for the establishing and efficient working of a Training and Model School; to appoint a Principal at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, who shall, with the approval of the Board, appoint such assistants as may be found necessary, and to make such allowances for the expenses of pupil Teachers attending the School as shall be deemed proper, not exceeding twenty-four dollars: 34 Vic. c. 21, s. 6: 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 1.

(2) To appoint fourteen Inspectors, and the sum of four thousand dollars shall be at the disposal of the Board to provide for such service; but as far as it shall deem practicable, each County shall constitute an Inspectoral District, and the Board shall have power to prescribe the qualifications for Inspectors and their duties where not herein prescribed, and to provide for the uniform certification of all candidates for the same:

(3) To divide the Province into School Districts, and from time to time to create new Districts, or alter boundaries, having due regard to the number of children, and the ability of each District to support one or more efficient Schools: towns, villages, and populous localities, having a community of interests shall, as far as practicable, form a single District, and no District shall contain less than fifty resident children between the ages of five and sixteen years, unless the area of such District shall contain four square miles; and in the erection of Districts the Board may obtain such assistance as may be found necessary:

(4) To make regulations for the organization, government and discipline of Schools, and for the classification of Schools and Teachers, to appoint Examiners of Teachers, and to grant and cancel Licenses:

(5) To prescribe text books and apparatus for the use of Schools, books for School Libraries, and plans for the construction and furnishing of School houses:

(6) To determine all appeals from the decisions of Inspectors, and make such orders thereon as may be required:

(7) To prepare and publish Regulations under which moneys may be drawn and expended:

(8) To make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect this Act, and generally to provide for any exigencies that may arise under its operation.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 6.

6. Whenever the Board of Education shall unite two or more Districts, or divide or otherwise alter any District, it shall have power from time to time to make such order or orders as it may deem proper, respecting the continuance and constitution of the Board of School Trustees, removing

⁵ The Board of Education may in its discretion appoint an Inspector for the County of Madawaska at an annual salary of two hundred dollars.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 4.

as it may deem proper any Trustee or Trustees, and appointing other or others in his or their place, and respecting the rights, property and liabilities of the Districts affected by such union, alteration, or division, and to relieve, if it shall see fit, any person in whole or in part, from assessments made and ordered in such year, previous to such division or alteration, and which may remain uncollected, and generally to order and direct all things which may become necessary to give effect to such union, alteration, or division.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 2.

7. The provisions of the preceding Section shall extend to cases where, previous to the passage hereof, the union, alteration or division of Districts may have been effected.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 3.

8. The Board of Education shall have power to attach to a District, as part thereof, any body of dyked marsh or river island wherever situate, which may belong to parties resident in such District.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 4.

SUPERINTENDENT.

9. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education, and he is hereby empowered—

(1) To have, subject to the Board of Education, a general supervision and direction of the Inspectors and Schools:

(2) To enforce the provisions of this Act, and the regulations and decisions of the Board of Education:

(3) To apportion the County school fund in accordance with the provisions of this Act, withholding the same, and all Provincial aid, from Districts presenting a false or insufficient return, and dealing with forfeited balances as directed by the Board of Education:

(4) To furnish the Clerks of the Peace with the numbers and boundaries of the Districts within the respective Counties, and from time to time, as new Districts are created, or boundaries altered, to furnish such new boundaries; and the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace shall be evidence of such boundaries:

(5) To cause copies of this Act, with regulations of the Board of Education, together with all necessary forms and instructions, to be published and furnished gratuitously to Inspectors, Trustees and Teachers:

(6) To prepare annually a Report upon the Schools subject to his supervision, accompanied with full statistical tables and detailed accounts of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated under this Act, and offer suggestions on educational subjects; which report shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the next succeeding Session thereof.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 7.

INSPECTORS.

10. It shall be the duty of each of the Inspectors, and he is hereby empowered—

(1) To visit, at least semi-annually, each School within his Inspectoral District; to examine the Schools and School houses and premises, to inspect the School Register, and generally to ascertain if the provisions of the School Laws are there carried out and obeyed, and to transmit to the Superintendent a Report of such inspection as often as the same may be required by the Board of Education.

(2) To furnish Trustees and Teachers with such information as they may require respecting the operation of this Act and the performance of their duties, and to advise with the Teachers in all that may tend to promote their efficiency and the character and usefulness of their Schools:

(3) To aid in carrying out a uniform system of Education, and generally in giving effect to this Act and the Regulations of the Board of Education:

(4) To appoint a Trustee or Trustees of Schools in cases hereinafter provided, and to investigate and determine upon complaints respecting the election of Trustees: and appoint an Auditor whenever the annual meeting, or a meeting at which Trustees have been elected, has failed to do so.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 8: 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 45.

(5) To determine and report to the Superintendent, the Districts, in his opinion, entitled during the following year to special aid as poor Districts, with the grounds of such opinion.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 8.

MODE OF SUPPORT.

11. The salaries of Teachers shall be provided for from the three following sources, viz:—Firstly, the Provincial Treasury; secondly, the County School Fund; thirdly, District assessment: All other items of fixed or current expenditure shall be provided for by District or local assessment; and the purchase of School houses and lands, and erection of School buildings, may be provided for by loan, extending over a period not exceeding seven years.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 9.

PROVINCIAL AID.

12. Legally qualified Teachers, employed in Schools supported and conducted in conformity with this Act, shall, until as hereinafter specified, receive from the Provincial Treasury according to the following rates for the School year:—Male teachers of the first class, one hundred and fifty dollars; of the second class, one hundred and twenty dollars; of the third class, ninety dollars; Female Teachers

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of the first class one hundred and ten dollars; of the second class, ninety dollars; of the third class, seventy dollars Assistant Teachers, if provided with a class-room separate from the School-room, but within the same building, and regularly employed at least four hours each day, shall receive one half of the foregoing sums, according to the class of license—one half the amounts named shall be paid semi-annually or rateably according to the time the Teachers or Assistants shall have satisfactorily taught in Schools as aforesaid within the scholastic year.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 10.

13. From and after the period of five years from the time this Act goes into force, the Provincial aid to Teachers and Assistants, qualified and employed as aforesaid, shall be regulated in part according to the class of license, and in part according to the quality of the instruction given in the School as determined by the semi-annual examination of pupils by an Inspector, as follows: For the School year, or rateably as above, Male Teachers of the first class, one hundred and ten dollars, of the second class, eighty dollars; of the third class, sixty dollars; Female Teachers of the first class, seventy dollars; of the second class, fifty dollars; of the third class, forty dollars: in addition, each Teacher whose School shall be reported by the Inspector, in respect of quality of instruction, as entitled in any half year to the first rank, shall receive for the half year, at the rate of forty dollars per year: the second rank, at the rate of twenty-five dollars; the third rank, at the rate of ten dollars, or rateably as above: each such Assistant shall receive a sum equal to one half the grants to Teachers.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 11.

COUNTY ASSESSMENT IN AID OF SCHOOLS.

14. The Clerk of the Peace in each County shall annually, at or about the time when the assessment for ordinary County and Parish rates is usually ordered, but so as that in fact the assessment herein directed may be made up, assessed and levied at the same time as other County and Parish rates (if any) are made up, assessed, and levied, determine upon a sum which shall be sufficient to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the County, according to the last preceding census, together with an amount not exceeding ten per cent. for probable loss and expenses of disbursing, and shall apportion such gross sum amongst the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns, in the same proportion as other County rates were next preceding the issuing of the warrant, as hereinafter mentioned, apportioned, or assessed, or ordered to be appor-

tioned or assessed upon and amongst the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns, as nearly as the Clerk of the Peace may be able to get at such apportionment; or in the want of any such previous apportionment, then according to what the Clerk of the Peace may deem to be the relative valuation, for taxable purposes, of the real and personal property and income of the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns; and the Clerk of the Peace shall forthwith in the like manner as if the same had been ordered by the Sessions, and either by warrant in form A, hereunto appended, or by including the same in any warrant issued for other County or Parish purposes to the Assessors of such Parish, City, or Town, specifying therein that the same is for a County School rate, order and direct the Assessors of Rates of the several Parishes, Cities, and Towns, to assess and levy the amount so apportioned upon the several Parishes, Cities and Towns respectively, together with expenses of assessing and collecting; and the amount so ordered shall be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as if it had been by the Sessions ordered to be assessed, levied and collected for ordinary County purposes: except where provision is in any City or Town otherwise made for the expense of assessing and collecting, a sum not exceeding, for assessing, two and one half per cent., and for collecting, five per cent., shall be included in the warrant, if such warrant shall be transmitted to the Assessors in time to be proceeded upon at the same time as other rates (if any), but if not, or if there be no such other rates, then not exceeding, for assessing, five per cent., and for collecting, ten per cent.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 6.

15 The Clerk of the Peace shall, upon issuing the Warrants as aforesaid, notify the Superintendent of Education of the amount so ordered to be assessed and levied as a County School Rate upon the entire County, exclusive of the expenses of assessing and collecting; and the County Treasurer shall notify the Superintendent of Education of the amount received by him on such warrants, exclusive of the expenses of assessing and collecting; such amount shall be held by the County Treasurer as a County School Fund, and shall be paid out upon the order of the Superintendent of Education, and not otherwise, except as herein directed; and the County Treasurer shall, for receiving and disbursing such County School Fund, be entitled to receive one per cent. on the amount thereof.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 7.

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amount at the close of each half year to the Trustees of Schools conducted in accordance with this Act and the Regulations of the Board of Education, to be applied towards the payment of the Teachers' salaries, and in the following manner:—There shall be allowed to the Trustees of each District, in respect of each qualified Teacher, exclusive of Assistants, by them employed, the sum of thirty dollars per year, and the balance of such amount shall be apportioned to the Trustees according to the average number of pupils in attendance at each School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of the County, and the length of time in operation; one half the sum assessed as a County Rate in the several Counties for the support of Schools, shall be advanced from the Provincial Treasury at the close of the Spring term, to be refunded in October following, after the first day of which month interest on such advance will be charged against the County.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 13; 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 17.

17. In addition to any other security required to be given by the County Treasurer, he shall be required by the Sessions at the time of his appointment, or by the Clerk of the Peace, in case the same shall have been neglected, to give a Bond to the Queen, with two sureties, being freeholders of the County, to be approved by the Sessions or Clerk of the Peace, as the case may be, in the probable amount of the sum to be raised upon the entire County for County School purposes, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; which Bond shall be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, and shall, although in terms for one year, unless cancelled or another Bond be taken, remain a continuing security so long as the County Treasurer shall remain in office.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 8.

18. In construing the foregoing Section, the term 'Clerk of the Peace' shall not mean or include Secretary-Treasurer.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 9.

19. The County Treasurer shall, if directed by the Governor in Council, pay all orders drawn upon him by the Superintendent of Education on account of County School Fund, out of the first or any moneys belonging to the County or Parish which may come to his hands, excepting moneys (if any) assessed and on hand for redemption of Debentures issued by the County or Parish, or for payment

* The amount for which a County Treasurer is required to give bonds under the eighth Section of the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873, shall in no case exceed eight thousand dollars.—36 Vic. c. 3, s. 13.

of interest thereon, and shall recoup such moneys out of any funds subsequently paid to him on account of the County School rate.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 10.

20. The Warden of the Municipality of York, and the Mayor of the City of Fredericton, shall annually on or before the first day of January in every year after the passage hereof, but in the year 1873, on or before the twentieth day of April, determine upon a sum which shall be sufficient to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the County as aforesaid, together with the allowance as aforesaid for probable loss and disbursing, and determine how much of such sum shall be raised by the Municipality and City respectively, determining the same as nearly as may be according to what may be considered the relative valuation of the real and personal property liable to be rated in the Municipality and City respectively; and the said Warden shall forthwith certify to the Secretary-Treasurer of York the amount to be raised upon the Municipality; and the said Mayor shall forthwith certify to the City Council of Fredericton the amount to be raised upon the City of Fredericton; and the Secretary-Treasurer shall, in the manner provided by the fourteenth section, cause the amount so certified to him, to be apportioned, assessed and levied upon the several Parishes in the Municipality; and the City Council of Fredericton shall, at the time, and in the manner of ordering other City rates, order the assessing and levying of the amount so certified to it, and the same shall be assessed, levied and collected as other City rates; and such amount when collected, shall forthwith be paid by the City Treasurer to the Secretary-Treasurer: The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive, hold, and pay out the moneys so collected and paid into his hands, whether raised in the Municipality of York or in the City of Fredericton, in the same manner as provided in the fifteenth section.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 11.

21. If the Warden and the Mayor are not able to agree upon such apportionment at or before the date or dates aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to determine and certify the same to the Secretary-Treasurer and City Council, and the like proceedings shall be had as if the same had been determined as by the preceding section provided.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 12.

22. The City Council of Fredericton shall have power and it shall be its duty, within one month after the passage of the Act 36th Vic. c. 12, to order the assessing, levy-

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ing and collecting of the amount which shall be so as above determined and certified as the portion of the County School rate to be raised upon the City of Fredericton, and the same shall be assessed and levied, together with the other City rates ordered to be assessed and levied in the year 1873, the same as if such amount had been included in any Warrant regularly issued for City purposes for such year.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 13.

23. In case the Secretary-Treasurer for the County of York has before the passage hereof directed an amount to be assessed and levied upon the Municipality of York as a County School rate, the amount to be raised in the year 1873 upon the City of Fredericton, as provided in the twentieth section, shall bear the same proportion to the amount so ordered in the Municipality, as the amount which would have been determined upon for the City of Fredericton would have borne to that determined for the Municipality of York, if such amount had not been ordered.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 14.

24. If for any reason in any County no warrant should be issued for the assessing and levying of a County School Fund as aforesaid prior to the first day of May in any year, or if any warrant so issued, or any assessment thereon, should in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council be defective, or be quashed, set aside, or adjudged defective, or if a writ of certiorari should be granted to remove any such warrant, or the assessment and proceedings thereon, into the Supreme Court, for the purpose of quashing or setting aside the same, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in any of such cases, to direct the Clerk of the Peace to issue a new warrant, and the like proceedings shall be had and taken thereon as if the same were regularly issued; and upon the issuing of such warrant all proceedings for the assessing, levying and collecting upon or in respect of such former assessment, shall be discontinued and abandoned; and any amount paid on such first assessment shall be considered a payment on such latter rate *pro tanto*; any excess being repaid, and any deficiency collected, in the same manner as other rates.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 15.

25. All amounts prior to the 14th day of April, 1873, by the Sessions or Clerk of the Peace directed to be assessed and levied as a County School rate, shall be taken to have been correctly ordered, assessed and levied, unless the total of such amounts ordered to be assessed and levied in any

County exceed by more than twenty-six per cent. the amount of thirty cents per head upon the population of the County.—86 Vic. c. 12, s. 16.

DISTRICT ASSESSMENT.

26. Any sum required by any District in further payment of Teachers' salaries, over and above the sums provided by the Province and County, and any sum required for other School purposes during the year, including, without limitation by reason of such particularity, the purchase or improvement of School grounds, the purchase, erection, repair, furnishing, rent, care and insurance of School houses and outbuildings, the purchase of fuel, light, prescribed maps, apparatus and books (for use of indigent pupils), the payment of interest accruing during the year on money that has been borrowed, or that may be borrowed, any indebtedness on account of such objects previously incurred, contingencies, and unforeseen expenses, and personal expenses incurred by the Trustees in the execution of the trust when sanctioned in writing by the Inspector, together with any other expenses required for providing and maintaining an efficient School or Schools, may be determined upon by the School district at a meeting having power to vote money, and any amount so determined upon shall, whether or not the several purposes be specified, be assessed and levied as follows:—Every male person twenty-one years of age and upwards, having resided in such district for the period of one month next before the making out of the district assessment, as hereinafter provided, shall be assessed, and shall pay the sum of one dollar as a poll tax, but not more than one such poll tax shall be assessed in a year; the balance of the sum authorized to be raised shall be assessed and levied, in respect of real and personal property and income, according to the following provisions:—

(1) Residents of the District shall be rated and assessed in such district in respect of their real and personal property and income rateable for Parish purposes.

(2) Non-residents of the Parish owning real property in any district in the Parish shall, in respect of such property, be rated and assessed in the district in which it lies.

(3) Corporations and Companies, (subject to the provision of thirty-third Victoria, Chapter forty-six), Firms where any of the

[§] That no Clergyman or any person of the age of sixty years or upwards shall in respect of his poll, be liable to be assessed in the specific sum directed to be imposed as a specific poll tax for District School purposes under the provisions of the Common Schools Act, 1871, or the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873.—88 Vic. c. 8, s. 14.

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partners reside without the Parish, persons liable to be rated in a special capacity as trustees, executors, &c., and persons non-resident in the Parish but liable to be rated as inhabitants by reason of carrying on business therein, shall, in respect of personal property and income, (as the case may be), be liable to be rated and assessed in the district in which their chief works and business lie, or in which the trustee, executor, &c., resides, (as the case may be); and shall, in respect of real property, be rated and assessed in the district in which the real property is situated: The Company or Corporation may be rated as such, or in the name of the President, Manager, or Agent; and the Firm shall be rated in the name of the Firm; and the rates shall be collected from such officers (for the time being) or from any member of the Firm, as if they had been rated on their own account.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 18.

27. It shall be the duty of the Assessors of Rates, upon receiving any warrant for the assessing of any County, County School, or Parish rate, to call upon the Trustees of every District which, in whole or in part, lies within the Parish, for a copy of the boundaries of the District, and for the names of all non-residents of the Parish who own real estate in such District, and of all Corporations, Firms, as aforesaid, and persons not being residents, liable as aforesaid to be rated in respect of real property in the District, together with the nature of such property; which statement of names and property, and copy of boundaries, it shall be the duty of the Trustees forthwith to give.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 19.

28. The Trustees may also at the same time furnish the Assessors with a list of the names of all other persons liable to be rated for School purposes in such District, and a statement of their rateable property.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 20.

29. It shall be the duty of the Assessors of rates in making up their general assessment list for any County, County School, or Parish rate, to specify clearly therein, or on a separate paper or papers filed with such list, the School & District or School Districts in which the real estate of each

⁵ When a Parish contains an incorporated Town the limits of which are not co-extensive with those of the Parish, such Parish outside of the incorporated Town and the incorporated Town shall be deemed to be separate Parishes for the purposes of District Assessment under the Common Schools Act, 1871, and the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873, and real estate situate in that portion of the Parish outside the limits of the incorporated Town and belonging to a resident of the Town shall be liable to District School Assessment in the several Districts of the Parish in which it is situate in the same manner as if it belonged to a non-resident of the Parish, and shall not be liable to be rated for School purposes in the said incorporated Town, and the like, mutatis mutandis, Town and owned by a person residing within the limits of the incorporated Town and for the purposes of carrying out the provisions hereof, it shall be the duty of the Assessors of rates, in making up the assessment list, to proceed with reference to property so as above owned in the manner provided by the twenty-first section of the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873, in the case of real estate owned by non-residents of the Parish, and any assessment list already made up for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall be amended by the assessors of rates in accordance herewith.—37 Vic. c. xix, s. 1.

non-resident of the Parish assessed by them on real estate is situated, and also the valuation thereof in each such district, and also the district or districts in which the real estate of each Corporation, Company, Firm as aforesaid, or other person referred to in sub-section three of section twenty-six, is situated, and also the valuation thereof in each such district, so as to enable the Clerk of the Peace (when called upon by the Trustees of any district), to place upon the list of names furnished him by them, the correct taxable valuation of the real estate in such district, owned by any non-resident of the Parish, Corporation, Company, Firm as aforesaid, or other person above referred to.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 21.

30. If the Assessors fail to specify the situation and value of such real estate, or if they fail to rate the real or personal property or income, as the case may be, of any of the persons whose names shall have been furnished to them as aforesaid, the Clerk of the Peace shall, upon the request of any of the Trustees, or Secretary of Trustees, require the Assessors for the time being to correct, amend, or add to such lists; but any names so added shall be considered to be added solely for purposes of district assessment.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 22.

31. A failure or neglect of the Assessors to obey the requirements of the Clerk of the Peace under this Act, or to make the request upon the several Trustees, as in section twenty-seven, shall be deemed a neglect of duty, and shall render the Assessors jointly, or any two of them who may have been in fault, liable to the penalty imposed upon an Assessor for neglect of duty under Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 23.

32. Any non-resident of a Parish, Corporation, Company, Firm as aforesaid, or other person as aforesaid, owning real estate in two or more districts in a Parish, liable as aforesaid to be separately rated in each district, may, within the like time provided by law for furnishing a statement on oath of the value of his or their property, furnish the Assessors with a statement on oath, in writing, of the relative value of his or their real estate in the several Districts, as, for instance: that his or their real property in District number one, is one fifth in value of his or their entire real estate in such Parish; and the real estate in such district shall be rated accordingly.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 24.

33. In case at the time that the Trustees of any District

furnish the Clerk of the Peace with the lists, as hereinafter provided, it should be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Peace, that an inhabitant of the Parish owns real estate in the said district, and that no assessment for School purposes has been ordered or made in the district in which such inhabitant resides, although four months have elapsed since the annual meeting, the Clerk of the Peace shall require the Assessors to make and return a valuation of the real estate of such person situate in the first mentioned district, which the Assessors, having first given notice to such person, shall do; and the Clerk of the Peace shall from such return determine the taxable valuation of such property, and place it upon the aforesaid list for the purpose of district assessment; and if there should subsequently in such year be an assessment in the School District of the said inhabitant, such amount of taxable valuation shall be deducted from the taxable valuation of such inhabitant for School purposes in his own district in such year.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 25.

34. In case the Assessors having been served by the Trustees of any district with a copy of the boundaries of the district, and with the names of persons liable to be rated therein, and statement of the nature of the property, do not rate such persons, or separately value such property, they shall be liable to a penalty of four dollars in respect of each omission, to be recovered in the name of the Trustees for the use of the district, before any Justice of the Peace: The penalties for any number of omissions not exceeding ten may be recovered together; and the certificate of the Clerk of the Peace, that any person is not rated, or that any property of a non-resident of the Parish is not specifically rated in a certain district, shall be sufficient evidence of such non-rating; but in any such proceedings it shall be sufficient answer in respect of any penalty, that the person in regard to whom the omission is alleged was not liable to be rated for the support of the schools of such district, or that the Assessors previous to making up the assessment list requested the Trustees or their Secretary to point out such property, and that they failed to do so.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 26.

35. Where any dyked marsh or river island property is attached to a district, the Trustees of such district or the owner thereof may, previous to the making up of the Parish assessment list, call upon the Assessors of the Parish in which such marsh or island property is situate, to separ-

ately value each property as belonging to such district, in the same manner as provided in the case of non-residents of the Parish; and the provisions of section thirty with reference to securing the valuation of the same in case of failure, shall apply to the matters referred to in this section: The owner of such marsh or island property shall be assessed in respect thereof for School purposes, in the district in which he resides, in the same manner as if such property were situate in the Parish in which he resides.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 27

36. Persons unable to pay, or the parents of deaf and of dumb children, or persons resident more than two miles from the School house in the District where they reside, or on Islands too sparsely populated to maintain a School, and too distant from the main land to permit children to attend School thereon, may be by the Trustees exempted either in whole or in part from the District rate, and the Trustees shall return to the annual School meeting a list of such exemptions.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 18.

37. The Inspector may in writing require the Trustees of any District to exempt from District rates, in whole or in part, any person residing more than two miles from the School house, and who may have children between five and twenty years of age, and the Trustees shall exempt such person accordingly.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 49.

38. School rates may be collected at any time after they shall have been imposed.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 33.

39. Any irregularity or defect in substance or form in the Parish assessment list, shall not affect the validity of any District assessment founded thereon.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 34.

40. If any errors in the preparation of the list submitted to the Clerk of the Peace or in the assessment made thereon, be made, the Trustees may at any time before a subsequent rating correct such error.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 35.

41. Every District assessment made or to be made, shall be legal, if the aggregate amount thereof shall not exceed

§ In reference to any Island property in the River St. John, in the Parishes of Douglas or Kingsclear, attached to or included within the bounds of any District, and the owner of which may reside in any Parish in the Province other than in the Parish of Kingsclear, Douglas, or Bright, such non-resident owner shall be liable to be assessed for District purposes on such Island land in the District to which such land is attached or in which such land is situate; and the School Trustees of any District to which such Island property is attached or in which it is situate may in writing call upon the Assessors of the Parish in which such land is situate to make return thereof to the Clerk of the Peace, and the Assessors forthwith to do, making return thereof to the Clerk of the Peace, and the School Trustees shall and they are hereby authorised to assess the owner of such property at such value as returned as a non-resident of the District.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 29.

the amount ordered to be assessed more than ten per cent.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 36.

42. If the Sessions give relief to any person by reason of his having been over-rated by the Assessors of Rates, he shall, on request made upon the Trustees, and on producing a certificate from the Clerk of the Peace, be entitled to have his district assessment rectified in accordance therewith, and such excess shall not be collected, or if collected, shall be credited on his rate for the next year.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 37.

43. All sums ordered to be raised in a district may be brought together, and be assessed and levied in a single column, without distinguishing between the several purposes for which the same may have been voted, in case they were separately voted, and for no purpose of assessing or collecting need they be regarded as separate or several sums.—38 Vic. c. 12, s. 38.

44. Whenever an assessment made by the Trustees of a district is quashed, annulled, or set aside, the Trustees shall forthwith cause a new assessment to be made and collected in the same manner as if the assessment were newly ordered, and any payment made by any rate-payer upon the former assessment, shall go in discharge of his rates under the new assessment, *pro tanto*; any excess of payment being repaid to him, and he being liable for any deficiency.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 39.

45. Whenever the Trustees of any District are unable to discharge the duties devolved upon them by section seventy-one, through failure of the School meeting to provide the necessary means, the Trustees may make an estimate of the amount required during the year in the discharge of their duties, including the means necessary to meet liabilities arising from any contract or agreement theretofore made, and to provide suitable school accommodation; and shall transmit such estimate to the Inspector, together with a list of all the residents of the district liable to a poll tax for schools, so far as they shall be able to make such list, and a list duly certified by the Clerk of the Peace, of the amount of the taxable valuation of the property and income liable to be assessed in the dis-

^s In cases where the estimate of the Trustees submitted to the Board of Education under the provisions of Section forty of the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873, shall include objects for which money may be borrowed under the provisions of subsection three of Section forty-one of the Common Schools Act, 1871, the Board of Education shall have power to grant authority to the Trustees to borrow money for such objects, under the provisions cited, as fully as the school meeting.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 2.

trict; and on receipt of the same, the Inspector shall report thereon to the Superintendent of Education, for the information of the Board of Education, who shall authorize the Trustees to levy and collect the amount of their estimate, or so much thereof as the Board shall deem proper, and such amount may be assessed and levied as if it had been authorized by the School meeting.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 40.

AID TO POOR DISTRICTS.

46. Each Inspector shall, as directed by the Board of Education, determine and report to the Superintendent what School Districts under his supervision may be entitled during the ensuing year to special aid as poor Districts, and the Superintendent may allow to the Schools in such Districts such amount, not exceeding one-third more on the classification of the Teachers of such Schools, from the Provincial Treasury, and one-third more per pupil from the County School Fund, than the allowance to other School Districts sharing such funds, as in his discretion may seem proper, taking into consideration the position and circumstances of such District. The fixed sum to be paid out of the County School Fund in respect of each Teacher, to Schools returned as Poor Schools, shall be forty dollars.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 19; 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 17.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

47. The School District shall have power to elect Trustees and an Auditor, and to determine upon all questions of local or District support of Schools in conformity with this Act.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 20.

48. An annual School meeting shall be held in every District on the second Thursday in January in each year, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and such meeting, if the first to be held in any District, shall be held at a place in the District to be named by the Inspector, by notice posted at least six days previously in two of the most public places in the District.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 21.

49. Subsequent meetings shall be held in the School-house if convenient, or in such place as the Trustees of the District may decide upon, who shall give notification of the same as above; but in case of want of proper parties, or of neglect, the Inspector may, by similar notification, determine the time and place of meeting.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 22.

50. In all meetings, one of the Trustees or the Secretary of the Trustees, or a person so authorized in writing by the

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Trustees or by the Inspector, shall call the meeting to order, and act as temporary Chairman, until the election of a Chairman as provided by the following section; and in the election of Chairman none but qualified voters shall vote, and the Chairman shall himself be a qualified voter, and shall have but one vote, and that in case of a tie.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 42.

51. At all meetings the majority of ratepayers of the District present shall elect from their number a Chairman to preside over the meeting, and a Secretary to record its proceedings; the Chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of qualified voters only, deciding according to the majority of votes, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes, and shall transmit to the Trustees within ten days after the holding of such meeting, the minute of the proceedings thereof, signed by himself and the Secretary.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 24.

52. If any person offering to vote at any meeting shall be challenged as unqualified, the Chairman shall require the person so offering to vote to make the following declaration: I do declare and affirm that I am a rate-payer of this District, that I have paid all School rates imposed upon me within the last twelve months, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting. Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meetings; but if any person refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected; and if any person wilfully makes a false declaration of his right to vote, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered by the Trustees of the District for its use.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 25.

53. School meetings shall be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and may be continued until four in the afternoon of the same day, and may be adjourned to the next day at ten and continued as aforesaid, but no further adjournment shall take place.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 26; 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 59.

54. At the annual School meeting the District shall elect Trustees, or a Trustee, as hereinafter provided, and an Auditor of the School Accounts of the coming year, and shall also decide what School accommodation shall be provided, and what amount shall be raised by the District for the support of Teachers, to supplement the sum provided as aforesaid by the Province and County, and shall also decide whether any and what sum shall be raised for the

purchase or building of School-houses, for the purchase or improvement of School-grounds, or for general School purposes; and shall receive and decide upon the Report of the Trustees.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 27.

55. Special meetings may be held (1st) upon the call of the Trustees, to fill an occasional vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees, or for any necessary purpose other than that of voting money; and (2nd) upon the requisition of a majority of the rate-payers of the District, for the purpose of voting money, or adding to any amount previously voted for any purpose authorized by this Act; notice of which meetings, specifying the objects thereof, shall be given by the Trustees, by posting notices of the time and place thereof in two of the most public places of the District at least six days before the time of meeting.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 28.

56. The Board of Education shall have power to direct the Inspector to call general or special meetings of the School District, and at such time and at such place in the District as to it shall seem fit; and such meeting, if a general meeting, shall have power to transact any business that might be transacted at an annual meeting; and if a special meeting, it shall have power to transact the special business for which it may be called; the like notice shall be given by the Inspector of such meeting, as in the case of the first annual meeting of a District, and such notice shall specify that the same is called by order of the Board of Education.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 5.

57. The School accommodation to be provided by the District shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the following arrangements:—

For a District having fifty pupils or under, a house with comfortable sittings, with one Teacher:

For a District having from fifty to eighty pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and a good class room, with one Teacher and an Assistant:

For a District having from eighty to one hundred pupils, a house with comfortable sittings and two good class rooms, with one Teacher and two Assistants, or a house having two apartments, one for an elementary and one for an advanced department, with two Teachers: Or if one commodious building cannot be secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the District, with

§ After the words "Board of Education" in Section five of the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873, there shall be inserted the words "or the Chief Superintendent."—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 2.

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a Teacher in each, one being devoted to the younger children, and the other to the more advanced :

For a District having from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, a house with two adequate apartments, one for an elementary and one for an advanced department, and a good class room accessible to both, with two Teachers, and, if necessary, an Assistant; or if the District be long and narrow, three houses may be provided, two for elementary departments, and one for an advanced department, the former being located towards the extremes of the District, and the latter at or near the centre :

For a District having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a house with three apartments, one for an elementary and one for an advanced, and one for a high School, and at least one good class room common to the two latter, with three Teachers, and, if necessary, an Assistant; or if necessary, Schools may be provided for the different departments in different parts of the District :

And generally, for any District having two hundred pupils and upwards, a house or houses with sufficient accommodation for different grades of elementary and advanced Schools, so that in Districts having six hundred pupils and upwards, the ratio of pupils in the elementary, advanced and high School departments, shall be respectively about eight, three, and one.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 29.

TRUSTEES.

Their term of office, qualification, and corporate rights.

58. There shall be three Trustees for each District, who shall be qualified voters of the School District; and the Trustees in each District shall be a body corporate under the name of "The Trustees of School District number in the Parish of in the County of ;" and no such Corporation shall cease by reason of the want of Trustees.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 31.

59. The Trustees shall remain in office for three years, except that, of the first Board of Trustees, one of their number to be determined by lot at the next annual meeting after appointment, shall go out of office at such meeting; and another to be determined by lot at the second annual meeting after appointment, shall go out of office at such last mentioned meeting.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 32.

60. At each annual meeting a Trustee shall be elected in place of the one whose term of office is about expiring; and the term of every such Trustee shall be three years.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 33.

61. A Trustee elected to fill an occasional vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person whose place he fills; and any Trustee may with his consent be

re-elected, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for three years next after leaving office.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 34.

62. A Trustee may resign his office with the consent in writing of his Co-Trustees and Inspector; without such consent, a Trustee refusing to act shall forfeit a sum of twenty dollars, to be collected by any rate-payer of the District, and for its use.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 35.

63. Every Trustee shall make the following declaration of office before the Chairman of the School meeting—"I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee:" And if any Trustee shall not make the declaration within ten days after notice of his election, his neglect shall be sufficient evidence of a refusal to serve under the last preceding section, except that a Trustee acting as such shall be liable to all the duties and responsibilities of a Trustee.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 36.

64. If the Chairman of a meeting be elected Trustee, he shall make the declaration before the Secretary of the meeting, and a Trustee appointed by the Inspector shall, within ten days after notice of appointment, make the declaration before the Inspector, or any person by him authorized in writing to take the same.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 43.

65. Where a District at the annual meeting fails to elect Trustees, or to fill any vacancy occurring in the Trusteeship, or where a Trustee declines to act, a Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed upon the written requisition of seven § rate-payers in the District, by the Inspector, who, in case of a further neglect to act, shall have power to make further appointments.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 37.

66. Failure or refusal to take the declaration; refusal or continued failure to attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees when notified; failure or refusal to call the annual meeting or special meetings, or post proper notices thereof; and failure or refusal to perform the duties, or exercise the powers imposed and conferred upon him as a Trustee, after written request shall have been made upon him by the Inspector to perform or exercise the same, shall constitute a

§ The Board of Education shall have power to direct the Inspector to exercise the powers conferred on him by Section thirty-seven of the Common Schools Act, 1871, and Section forty-four of the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873, in respect of the appointment of a Trustee or Trustees, even though no requisition of rate-payers shall have been transmitted to him in this behalf; and in cases where the succession of Trustees required by law shall not have been duly observed in their election or appointment, it shall be deemed necessary respecting the constitution of any such Trustee Corporation.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 1.

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67. No Teacher shall be a Trustee; and a continuous non-residence of six months by a Trustee shall cause the vacation of his office.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 38.

68. No Trustee shall be directly or indirectly interested otherwise than in his corporate capacity, in any contract provided for herein, except that a Trustee may, with the consent of the Inspector, contract with the Board of Trustees for the sale and purchase of a School site or buildings.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 39.

69. The Trustees shall exercise all the corporate powers vested in them for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them; and in case they, or any of them, willfully neglect or refuse to exercise such powers, the Trustee or Trustees so neglecting or refusing shall be personally responsible for the non-fulfilment of such contract or agreement.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 40.

Duties and Powers of Trustees with respect to School Property.

70. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered—

(1.) To acquire, take and hold for the Corporation, any real or personal property, moneys or income for School purposes, and to apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received, with power, when so authorized by the School District in annual meeting, or in meeting called for such purpose, to sell or dispose of the same, and apply the proceeds towards payment of charges against the District for purchase or erection of School property, if such charges exist:

(2.) To purchase or rent lands or buildings for School purposes, contract for the erection and furnishing of School buildings, repair and keep in order and insure the buildings and furniture, procure maps, apparatus, and books, and generally to provide for all School services as authorized by the School meeting:

(3.) To borrow, when authorized by the School meeting, money for the purchase or improvement of grounds for School purposes, or for the purchase or building of School houses, or for the furnishing of the same; and such amounts shall be repaid by equal yearly instalments, not exceeding seven, with any interest accruing, to be assessed upon the District; and the money so borrowed shall be a charge upon the District, and for money so borrowed the Trustees shall have power to give certificates of indebtedness:

(4.) To determine the site of the School houses, subject to the sanction of the Inspector; and when a location for the erection of a School house and necessary buildings has been so selected, ten rods at least from any dwelling house in Districts other than Cities, Towns, or Villages, and the Trustees are unable to agree with the

owner thereof for the purchase, they may lay out a School lot, not exceeding forty square rods, and cause the same to be appraised in manner following, that is to say:—The Trustees shall apply to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant, who is hereby required to grant the same, directed to either the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or any constable within the County, commanding him to summon five disinterested freeholders of the County, not resident in the District, at a certain time to be named in such warrant, to examine such land, the said Trustees, or any one of them, to be present; and the said Jury, who are to be sworn by any Justice of the Peace, shall proceed to assess the same, provided it appears to them that the Trustees had given personal notice to such owner of such inquisition, or that notice thereof had been posted in two public places of the District six days before the day of such inquisition; and shall return the amount of such assessment to the Clerk of the Peace, § and on payment or tender of such damages the Trustees may take and hold such lot.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 41.

With respect to Schools, School Teachers, Books, &c.

71. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered—

(1.) To provide School privileges free of charge for all children from five to twenty years of age, inclusive, who may be resident in the District, and, when authorized by the School meeting, improved School accommodation, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of section fifty-seven, with power to admit to School § § privileges pupils from other Districts, and if the Trustees shall deem it necessary, they may exact from such pupils a reasonable tuition fee. Persons above twenty years of age who desire to attend school in the district in which they reside, shall have

§ When the land of any infant, feme covert or lunatic is required for a school lot, if the Trustees cannot agree with the guardian of such infant for the purchase thereof, or with such feme covert and her husband, or with the committee of such lunatic, the Trustees may lay out such school lot, and cause the same to be appraised as in other cases where appraisements are made for a school lot taken under the Common Schools Act 1871: Provided that notice of the taking of any inquisition shall be personally served on the guardian of such infant, the committee of such lunatic, or the said feme covert and her husband; or in case the said infant have no guardian, or the said lunatic have no committee, then the Clerk of the Peace shall act as guardian for such infant and as committee for such lunatic, and in either of these events if shall be imperative to value such land by a jury, and the damages found by the jury shall be paid to the County Treasurer and remain in the County Funds on interest at five per cent, until application is made therefor by such guardian or committee, or such infant himself when of full age, or in case of his death his representatives.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 7.

When land required to be taken for a school lot is under mortgage, if an agreement for purchase cannot be made with the Mortgagor with the consent of the Mortgagee or Mortgagees, it shall be lawful for the Trustees to lay out such school lot and cause the same to be appraised as in other cases where appraisements are made for a school lot taken under the Common Schools Act, 1871: Provided that notice of the taking of any inquisition shall be served on the Mortgagee or Mortgagees as well as the Mortgagor, and in such cases the damages found by the jury shall be paid to the Mortgagee or Mortgagees according to their priority and be by him credited on such Mortgage, and the land so taken shall be held to be thereupon released from any such Mortgage or Mortgages.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 8.

§ § Any person who may be assessed for District School rates in two or more Districts shall have the right to send his children to the School of any District in which he may be assessed, or part of them to the School of one District and part to the School of another District as last aforesaid.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 10.

Any parent, master or guardian who pays District School rates in any School District shall be entitled to send any child under his care, custody, or control to the School of such District.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 11.

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the right to do so free of charge, if there is sufficient school accom-
modation.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 42; 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 41.

(2.) To regulate from time to time, with the aid of the Teachers,
the attendance of the pupils in the several departments according
to attainments, and to suspend or expel any pupil from School
whom the Teacher may report to the Trustees as persistently dis-
obedient, or addicted to any vice likely to affect injuriously the
character of other pupils, until the Trustees and Teacher shall re-
ceive from such pupil assurance of reform:

(3.) To employ Teachers for the District, the contract to be in
writing, and to suspend or dismiss any Teacher for gross neglect of
duty, or for immorality, and they shall forthwith transmit a writ-
ten statement of the facts to the Superintendent, who, if satisfied
of the correctness of such dismissal, shall not allow to such Teacher
further payment from the Provincial Treasury:

(4.) To visit at least monthly each School under their charge,
and see that it is conducted according to this Act and the Regu-
lations of the Board of Education; to notify the District of the
opening or re-opening of the Schools, to provide for the health of
the School, and to see that the Schools are properly supplied with
the books prescribed by the Board of Education, and that no un-
authorized books are used:

(5.) If any parent, master, or guardian, after notice from the
Trustees that a child under the care of such person is unprovided
with the necessary School books, shall refuse or neglect to furnish
such child with the books required, the Trustees shall, subject to
the power to exempt indigent persons, furnish them at the expense
of the District, and the cost thereof may be collected from the
parents, master or guardian by warrant of the Trustees as in case
of assessed rates.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 42.

With respect to their organization.

72. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are
hereby empowered, to meet as soon as practicable after the
annual election or the appointment of Trustees, and appoint
a Secretary to the Corporation, who may be of their own
number, and who shall forthwith give a Bond to Her
Majesty, with two sureties, in a sum at least equal to that
to be raised by the District during the year, for the faith-
ful performance of the duties of his office, and the same
shall be forthwith lodged by the Trustees with the Clerk
of the Peace for the County; and such Secretary shall keep
the records, accounts and moneys of the Board, collect and
disburse all School moneys of the District, have charge of
the School property, safely keep and deliver up when re-
quired to the Trustees the papers and moneys of the Cor-
poration, including the Records of the School meetings,
and perform all other duties which the Board may prescribe
in relation to their corporate affairs: The Secretary shall be

entitled to receive five per cent. commission on all sums collected by him, or under his direction, for the support of the School or Schools, excepting in cases where payment shall voluntarily be made, when he shall receive two and one half per cent. on the amount of their rate, and shall make a deduction to such persons of two and a half per cent.; and he shall be entitled to two and one half per cent. on all sums collected by him or under his direction for the purchase or erection of a new School house or houses, and for the purchase and improvement of School grounds.—34 Vic. c 21, s. 43.

73. The bond given by the Secretary of any Board of School Trustees shall, so long as it shall remain uncanceled, or until a new bond be taken, be deemed a continuing security during his continuance in office, although in terms for one year.—35 Vic. c. 12, s. 48.

With respect to the Assessment and Collection of Rates.

74. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, and they are hereby empowered—

(1.) To furnish the Clerk of the Peace of the County in which the District or any part of it is situate, with a list of the persons liable to be rated for School purposes in such District or part thereof, upon property or income, that is to say: of persons who are residents of the District, and of persons who own real estate in the District, liable to taxation, but who do not reside in the Parish, and of persons or Corporations liable to be rated as aforesaid, in respect of real or personal property or income, by reason of carrying on business there, or of being rated as Corporations, Trustee, or as aforesaid: the Clerk of the Peace shall set opposite the name of each person the amount on which he is liable to be taxed, as the same appears on the assessment list of such Parish last on file, or as the same may be amended or corrected, or added to, as herein provided; that is to say, in the case of a non-resident of the Parish, one-fifth part of the valuation of the real estate in the District owned by the non-resident; and in the case of the resident of the District, the taxable valuation of income, and real and personal property of such resident, as the same appears in such assessment list under the head of "amount to be taxed;" and in the case of Corporations, Firms as aforesaid, or other persons referred to in sub-section three of section twenty-six, one fifth of the real or real and personal property, and the total income, (as the case may be) for which such other person, Firm, Corporation or Company is rated upon such assessment list, in respect of such District: the Clerk of the Peace shall certify such list, and the Sessions shall make such allowance to the Clerk for his trouble as shall seem just, and at a rate not less than twenty-five cents for every list not ex-

[§] Persons assessed as the owner of Real Estate in the Parish Assessment list shall until the filing of the next Parish Assessment list, be deemed the owner thereof for purposes of District School Assessment.—35 Vic. c. 8, s. 12.

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34 Vic. c. 21, s. 44: 36 Vic. c. 12, ss. 28, 29.

(2.) To apportion the amount to be raised by the District in the following manner:—The sum of one dollar shall be levied as a poll tax, and the balance of the sum to be raised shall be levied by a fair apportionment according to the valuation contained in the above mentioned list:

(3.) To furnish to their Secretary a list of the assessments with instructions in writing thereon, signed by the Trustees, authorizing and directing the Secretary to collect from the persons therein named the amounts set opposite their names; and the Secretary shall demand the several amounts from the persons so assessed, and in default of payment, the same shall be collected by the Secretary in the same manner as near as may be as other rates and taxes are collected under and by virtue of any Laws relating to the collection thereof.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 44.

75. The assessment shall be signed by the Trustees, or two of them; and the rates may be collected either by the Secretary in the manner hereinbefore provided, or they may at any time deliver to the Parish Collector a copy of the district assessment list, with a precept subscribed or endorsed thereon, requiring the Collector to collect from the several persons named in such list, the sums set opposite their names respectively, as the amount of their School rates, and to pay the same when collected to the Secretary of the School Trustees.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 30.

76. It shall be the duty of every Collector receiving said list and precept at or about the time that he is collecting other Parish rates, to collect such School rates at the same time and in the same manner as he shall collect the Parish rates, and pay the same over as directed; but if the Collector receives such list and precept at any other time, he may, if, he shall so wish, proceed to such collection forthwith: the Parish Collector shall be entitled with such School rates, and in addition thereto, to collect from the rate-payers the usual per centage allowed him for collecting Parish rates, not exceeding five per cent.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 31.

77. In any Act relating to the collection of rates, or to the rights and privileges of Collectors, the word "Collector" may be taken to include the Secretary of School Trustees, or the Collector acting under precept from the Trustees as aforesaid; and the Clerk of the Peace may certify any rate or proceeding thereon, and his certificate shall have effect in the same manner as provided in the collection of other rates.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 32.

78. In case of a Judgment being recovered against the Trustees in their corporate capacity, they shall satisfy the same by forthwith causing an assessment to be made in the same manner as other assessments on the School District.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 44.

With Respect to Reports, &c.

79. It shall be the duty of the Trustees—

To cause to be prepared and read, at the annual meeting, a Report for the year then ending, which Report shall, amongst other things, exhibit a full account of the receipt and expenditure of all School moneys during such year, and which account shall have been duly audited as hereinafter provided:

To prepare and forward to the Superintendent, within two weeks after the close of each School term, a true return, duly sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, of the state of the School, according to the form drawn up for that purpose by the Superintendent:

To call all meetings as provided for by this Act.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 45.

AUDIT OF TRUSTEES' ACCOUNTS.

80. The Auditor shall, at least two weeks before the next annual meeting, call upon the Trustees to submit to him their accounts for the year, with all vouchers, agreements, &c., and shall examine into and decide upon the accuracy thereof, and whether the Trustees have truly accounted for, and expended for School purposes, the moneys received by them, and report upon such accounts at the annual meeting; and if the Auditor object to the lawfulness of any expenditure made by the Trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to such meeting, which may either determine the same or submit the same to the Inspector, whose decision shall be final.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 46.

TEACHERS.

81. Every Teacher shall call the roll every morning and afternoon, and otherwise keep a daily register of the scholars in the manner prescribed by the Board of Education, which shall be open to inspection at all times; he shall diligently and faithfully teach all the branches required to be taught in the School, according to the terms of his engagement with the Trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act, and shall maintain proper order and discipline therein; and any Teacher neglecting to keep an

§ The provisions of the first and second sections of chapter fifty-six of the Revised Statutes shall be extended to School Trustees and to the Secretary of the School Trustees with the substitution of the words "Common Schools Act, 1871," or any Act in amendment thereof or in addition thereto for the words "This Title."—37 Vic. c. 19, s. 3.

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accurate register as aforesaid, shall forfeit the amount
otherwise payable to him out of the Provincial Treasury.
—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 47.

82. He shall have a care to the health and comfort of
the School, and to such end shall enforce cleanliness, and
report to the Trustees the appearance of any infectious or
contagious disease in the School.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 48.

83. He shall, during each half year, hold a public ex-
amination of the School, of which notice shall be given to
the Trustees, and to the parents through the pupils; he
shall, through the pupils, give notice of all School meet-
ings advertised by the Trustees.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 49.

84. He shall make to the half yearly return of the Trus-
tees an affidavit in the following form:—

I, [name of Teacher] a duly licensed Teacher of the
class, do swear that I have taught and conducted the School (or
the department of the School) in
District, in accordance with law, for the period of
authorized teaching days, during the term ended
8 ; that the School Register has been faithfully and impartially
kept, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the grand
total days' attendance made by the enrolled pupils in the said
period was , [the number to be expressed in words at length];
that my agreement with the Trustees is lawful, and that there is
no collusive understanding by which any portion of the agreement
is to be made of no effect.

Sworn at this day of
A. D., 18 , before me,
[Name of Teacher.]
J. P.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 50.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

85. When any District shall have engaged, with the
consent of the Inspector, a competent Teacher, and shall
have raised for the support of such Teacher the sum of two
hundred dollars or upwards, it may receive from the Pro-
vincial Treasury a sum equal to the amount so raised, not
exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid to
the Teacher upon it appearing to the Superintendent that
the School has been satisfactorily taught, and that payment
has been made to the Teacher at the rate of two hundred
dollars or upwards per annum by the Trustees; but not
more than one such School shall be allowed in any one
Parish.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 51.

LIBRARIES.

86. Whenever any School District shall raise a sum of
money for the purpose of establishing a Library, or adding
hereto, the Board of Education may grant to it a sum

equal to one half the amount so raised, not to exceed twenty dollars in any one year, to be expended in the purchase of books therefor.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 52.

MISCELLANEOUS.

87. No order for assessment or proceedings of any School meeting shall, within seven years after the 1st day of May, 1871, be impeached before any Court for irregularity or defect of notices or other proceedings; but any party complaining may appeal to the Inspector within fourteen days after the act complained of, such appeal to be in writing and to set forth specifically the grounds thereof, and the Inspector shall forthwith examine into and decide the same; and the decision of the Inspector, subject to an appeal to the Superintendent within fourteen days after such decision, shall be final, and shall not be removed by *certiorari*.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 54; 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 47, 59.

88. From and after the time limited in the preceding section, the Judge of the County Court shall, within twenty days after any School meeting within the Counties in which he acts as Judge, receive and investigate any complaint respecting any business transacted at such meeting, and confirm it or set it aside, according as he may think that substantial justice requires, and direct the Trustees or Inspector to call another meeting for similar purposes, or make such order as the justice of the case may require, and shall order payment of the expenses of such determination as he may judge right.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 55.

89. All penalties and forfeitures under this Act shall be recovered and enforced by action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as a private debt or under the provisions of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes relating to 'Summary Convictions.'—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 56; 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 46.

90. The Board of Trustees of District number five, in the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, is hereby authorized to issue Debentures under the Seal of the Board, to the total amount of eight thousand dollars, in such form and for such amounts under such sum, as they shall see fit, redeemable in fifteen or twenty years from date thereof, with interest at six per cent., payable half-yearly, which debentures shall be a charge upon the District: The money raised by the issue of such debentures shall be applied solely to the purchase or erection of build-

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91. In all cases wherein a School house has been built within any District, and is owned in shares, it shall be competent for the majority in interest of the owners of shares to sell and dispose of the same to the District, at any meeting duly held after ten days' notice of the object thereof, at the price such meeting shall determine upon, or as may be realized at a public sale thereof duly advertized, and the proceeds of sale shall be divided amongst the proprietors in proportion to their shares in interest in the property.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 57.

CITY OF ST. JOHN AND CITY OF FREDERICTON.

92. The Schools in the City of Saint John and in the City of Fredericton shall be managed as follows:—

(1) The City of Saint John shall, for the purposes of this Act, be one entire District; and the City of Fredericton shall, for the purposes of this Act, be one entire District; each of which Districts shall be under the control and management, for School purposes, of a Board of Trustees, which shall be a corporate body, in relation to all the powers and duties conferred upon it by virtue of this Act, and shall be styled The Board of School Trustees of Saint John (or Fredericton, *as the case may be*); the organization, rights, powers, duties and liabilities of each of which Boards shall be as herein defined:

(2) The Board of Trustees shall consist of seven members, of whom the Governor in Council shall appoint three, one of whom shall be designated as Chairman, and the Common or City Council, hereinafter designated as the Council, shall appoint four, to hold office during pleasure: A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and in the absence of the Chairman the Board shall temporarily appoint a Chairman:

(3) The Trustees shall serve without reward, nor shall they be interested, directly or indirectly, otherwise than in their corporate

§ The Board of Trustees of District number two in the Parish of Lancaster in the City and County of Saint John, is hereby authorized to issue Debentures under the seal of the Board to the total amount of three thousand dollars in such form and for such amounts under such sum as it shall see fit, redeemable in from ten to fifteen years from date thereof, with interest at six per cent. payable half yearly, which debentures shall be a charge upon the District. The money raised by the issue of such Debentures shall be applied solely to the purchase or erection of buildings for school purposes or for the purchase of land for school purposes, and the Trustees of said District shall yearly assess and levy an amount sufficient to pay the same, and shall in the year before the Debentures issued as aforesaid become due, assess and levy an amount sufficient to pay the same, and the Trustees shall assess and levy such amount in the same manner as if ordered by the school meeting.—37 Vic. c. 19, s. 2.

capacity, in any contract authorized by this Act: They shall meet once at least each month, and may adjourn for a shorter time: Special meetings may be called by the Chairman on personal notice given to the members of the Board, or in such other manner as the Board may proscribe.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 58.

(4) The Board of Trustees shall appoint a Secretary at a salary not exceeding eight hundred dollars per year: The Board of Trustees of Saint John may fix the salary of the Secretary of such Board at a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars a year: The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and perform such other duties as the Board may prescribe in relation to its corporate affairs: Such record, or a transcript thereof, certified by the Secretary, shall be received in all Courts as *prima facie* evidence of the proceedings, and such record and all books, accounts, vouchers and papers of the Board shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of Education, and any Committee of the Council.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 58: 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 57.

(5) The Board of Trustees shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide sufficient School accommodation and tuition, free of charge, to all children in the District between five and twenty years of age inclusive, and for such purpose, organize and establish such and so many Schools as it shall deem requisite, with power to alter and discontinue the same; to purchase, or lease lands, or buildings for School purposes; to erect, enlarge, alter, repair and improve School buildings and their appurtenances, according to the requirements of the case; to furnish School houses and procure furniture, maps, and apparatus, and to provide text books for indigent pupils; to provide fuel and light, and defray the contingent expenses of the several Schools and of the Board of Trustees; to have the custody and safe keeping of the School property of the District, and to insure the School buildings and furniture; to determine the sites of the School houses; to contract with and pay the wages of Teachers; to have in all respects, and subject to the Board of Education and Superintendent, and to the various provisions of this Act, the superintendence, supervision and management of the Schools of the District; to notify the Council of the amounts required for the yearly support and maintenance of the Schools as hereinafter provided; to report annually to the Council upon the expenditure of the moneys received by the Board under the provisions of this Act; to furnish semi-annually to the Superintendent of Education a full report of its proceedings under this Act; also, returns of all Schools in accordance with the forms supplied by the Superintendent; and a statement of the appropriation of all moneys received by the Board under the provisions of this Act; and generally the Board of Trustees shall exercise all the powers and be subject to all general duties of Trustees under this Act, so far as the same are not impaired or affected by the provisions of this section relating to the management of Schools in the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton:

(6) The Board of Trustees shall have power to borrow money for the purchase of School lands or buildings, and for the erection

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of School buildings, and, when sanctioned by the Council, for the permanent repair and furnishing of School buildings:

(7) To enable the Board to borrow money, it may issue debentures, to be called School Debentures, in such form and for such sums as may be decided upon, redeemable in twenty-five years from the date thereof, with interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable half yearly, which debentures shall be a charge upon the District: The debentures shall be sealed with the Seal of the Board, and signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, provided that the whole amount of such debentures shall not exceed for the City of Saint John the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and for the City of Fredericton the sum of forty thousand dollars: In the year previous to any debentures issued under the provisions hereof becoming due and payable, the Trustees shall notify the Council of the same, and the amounts thereof shall be assessed and levied in the year in which the same become due.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 58: 36 Vic. c. 12, s. 56.

(8) The proportion of the County School Fund apportioned to the said Districts shall be paid to the respective Boards on the order of the Superintendent of Education.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 58.

(9) The Board shall notify the Council of the amount required for the permanent repair and furnishing of School buildings, and the Council shall forthwith determine whether the same or any part thereof shall be raised by the issuing of debentures or by assessment; and if by assessment, the Council shall order the same to be assessed and levied at the time of ordering the assessment hereinafter mentioned.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 50.

(10) The Board shall annually, and previous to the last day on which by any law the City or Town rates are required to be ordered, make an estimate of the sum which may be needed up to the time when the rates of the next succeeding year will probably be received, for the support and maintenance of the Schools, and for the due execution of the different powers and trusts vested in the Board other than for the purposes for which the Board has power or may receive permission to issue debentures, including amongst other things—but without limitation by reason of such particularity—the sums required for the payment of teachers' salaries over and above the amount receivable out of the Provincial Treasury and County School Fund; for the rental of lands and buildings; for the care of school property, fuel, light, and insurance; for the purchase of maps, apparatus, and of books (for indigent children;) for interest on debentures that have been or that may be issued; for salaries and unforeseen and contingent expenses, with all other current expenses, together with any amount needed for repayment of any temporary loan effected with the approval of the Governor in Council, and for payment of any liabilities incurred in reference to the foregoing objects and purposes; and shall within the like time notify the Council of the aggregate

§ The Board of School Trustees of St. John, with the consent of the Governor in Council, may issue debentures in excess of the sum authorized and limited by Section fifty-six of the Common Schools Amendment Act, 1873.—38 Vic. c. 8, s. 5.

amount thereof, and request the Council to cause such amount forthwith to be assessed and levied.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 51.

(11) Such sum or a part thereof not exceeding for the City of Saint John fifty-six thousand dollars; for the City of Fredericton fourteen thousand dollars; for the Town of Portland twenty-two thousand dollars; for the Towns of Saint Stephen and Woodstock ten thousand dollars each, together with any further amount required for payment of interest on debentures, and for repairing and furnishing school buildings as aforesaid, shall by the Council of the said Cities and Towns respectively, forthwith upon such notification and request, and so as that in fact the rates herein mentioned may be made up, assessed and levied at the same time as other City or Town rates, and either by a separate assessment, or by including the same in any other assessment for City or Town purposes, be ordered and caused to be assessed, levied and collected; but it shall be in the power of the Council, notwithstanding such excess as aforesaid, to order the assessing and levying of the full amount of such estimate, together with a further sum as aforesaid for repairing and furnishing school buildings; the provisions of this and the preceding sub-section, with reference to the purposes for which the Trustees may estimate, and the amount for which they may require assessment to be made, shall apply to any assessment already ordered or made in the year 1873.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 52.

(12) The said rates and assessments shall be made, assessed and levied as follows, that is to say:—A tax of one dollar shall be assessed and levied on the poll of every male inhabitant of the district of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, (not being in indigent circumstances,) and the balance of the sum shall be assessed and levied in the same manner as other City or Town rates, or as specially provided in any City or Town for the assessing and levying of such balance; the said rates and assessments shall be collected in the same manner as other City rates; and the sum so raised shall be paid by the Chamberlain or Treasurer on the order of the Board of Trustees, notwithstanding any local law or regulation to the contrary.—36 Vic. c. 12, s. 53.

(13) The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized, with the sanction of the Council, to co-operate with the governing body of any School existent on the 17th day of May, 1871, on such terms as to the Board shall seem right; but any such arrangement shall be annual in its nature, and shall be determinable by effluxion of time, or on breach of conditions, and shall not include the building or furnishing of School houses, and in such cases the Board may make allowance to such Schools out of the funds under its control; but no public funds shall be granted in support of any School unless the same be a free School, and conducted in every respect in conformity with this Act and the regulations of the Board of Education:

(14) The Council shall annually appoint two Auditors to audit the Accounts of the Board of Trustees and the expenses of such audit shall be paid out of the contingent expenses of the Board:

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(15) The title of all School property shall be vested in the Board of Trustees, and such property shall not be subject to taxation, or be liable to be taken in execution; but in case of any judgment being recovered against the Board of Trustees, they shall forthwith notify the Council of the amount thereof, and the like steps shall be taken by the Council to levy and collect the same, as in other cases provided for by this Act.

(16) All the provisions of this Act, except as herein otherwise provided, shall extend to the City of Saint John and to the City of Fredericton.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 58.

INCORPORATED TOWNS, &c.

93. The Provisions of this Act relating to Schools in the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, may, as hereinafter provided, be extended to any Town now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, with the substitution of the words "Town Council" for "City Council," "Treasurer or other fiscal officer" for "Chamberlain;" and the amount of Debentures shall not exceed the sum limited for the City of Fredericton, and such Debentures shall be payable in twenty years after date thereof; provided always, that the Town Council shall, at a meeting called for such purpose, determine in favor of the adoption of such provisions, and shall, under the corporate seal, certify the same to the Governor in Council, who shall appoint a proportion of the Trustees, as provided for the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 59.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

94. The Trustees of the Grammar School of any County may unite with the Trustees of any District in such County for the management and support of the Grammar School, subject to the approval thereof by the Board of Education.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 53.

95. That all Schools conducted under the provisions of this Act shall be non-sectarian.—34 Vic. c. 21, s. 60.

SCHEDULE A.

County to-wit.

[L.S.] To _____, Assessor, of the Parish of _____
You are commanded to assess and levy the sum of _____ dollars in and upon the said Parish of _____, as a County School rate, together with _____ for assessing, and _____ for collecting, and cause the same to be collected and paid according to Law. Sealed and dated this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____.

By the Sessions.

—36 Vic. c. 12, Sched.

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REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Of School Districts.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Board of Education empowered to divide the Province into School Districts, to create new Districts from time to time, to alter boundaries: area of Districts: union and division of Districts, liabilities, &c., dyked marsh or river islands: secs. 5 (3) 6, 8.—The Cities of Saint John and Fredericton (and incorporated Towns organized under sec. 93,) to be each one District, sec. 92 (1).—The Chief Superintendent of Education to furnish the Clerk of the Peace (sec. 1) with the numbers and boundaries of the Districts within the County, and any subsequent alterations thereof, sec. 9 (4).—The Certificate of the Clerk of the Peace to be evidence of District Boundaries, sec. 9 (4.)

Regulation 1.—Applications to the Board of Education for changes in the established boundaries of any School District, are to be transmitted to the Chief Superintendent, *through the County Inspector.*

REMARK 1. The requirements of the Law [Secs. 57, 71 (2)] respecting the grading of Schools, the employing of teachers and class-room assistants, and the classification of the pupils according to their attainments, render it highly advantageous to establish Districts of good size. Experience has shown that small Districts usually have inefficient Schools. The resources of the people should be concentrated, with a view to the establishment, *thorough equipment, and permanent maintenance of Schools of a high order.* In this way good Schools may be created, accessible to all the people, without imposing burthens upon any. Parents living near the extremes of the Districts, can, in most cases, secure conveyance of their children to and from School during inclement weather. The Board of Education earnestly desires that the people of every District should enjoy the benefits conferred by a permanent and efficient School.

Of the Grading of Schools.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Pupils to be classified into Elementary, Advanced, and High Schools, wherever the population is sufficient for the purpose, sec. 57. Different grades of these divisions to be established in very populous Districts, sec. 57 (*last clause.*)

When the Trustees establish more than one department or School in a District, all the pupils are to be classified according to attainments, sec. 57 (*third, fourth, fifth and sixth clauses.*) 92 (16); and are to attend such department therein as they shall be found *qualified for*, as determined by the Trustees aided by the Teachers, secs. 71 (2,) 92 (16,) 94.

REMARK 1.—The more dense the population, other things being equal, the more cheaply and efficiently can Schools be carried on. The Board of Education would call the special attention of School officers to the necessity of a careful compliance with the explicit provisions of the Law respecting the classification of the pupils into regular grades. The following are some of the advantages secured by the grading of the Schools, prescribed by the Law:—

(1) *It saves Time and Labor.*—In miscellaneous Schools the attainments of the pupils are varied, and the number of the classes must be large. In each branch of study several classes are required, to instruct which requires far more time and labor than if the attainments of the pupils were such as to permit the Teacher to combine all the classes in a given branch into one, or at most, two classes. Graded Schools diminish the number of separate classes, and thus save time and labor.

(2) *It diminishes the Cost of Teaching.*—If graded Schools lessen the number of classes, they likewise lessen the number of Teachers required to conduct them, and in this way diminish the cost of Teaching.

(3) *It renders Teaching more Effective.*—Both pupils and Teachers take less interest in small classes than in those which are of good size. Every one conversant with schools is aware that a class of ten or fifteen pupils will make greater progress than one composed of two or three. The pupils being of about the same attainments, each feels the influence of his fellows, and thus all are stimulated to high efforts and honorable emulation.

By grading, it becomes possible for Trustees to give the Schools the advantage of the special talents or tastes of Teachers. But few persons can teach ten or a dozen branches equally well. Yet this number is often required in miscellaneous or ungraded Schools. Well-managed graded Schools will be conducted by Teachers chosen for their special fitness for the departments of which they have charge.

(4) *It promotes Good Order.*—From the very nature of their organization, graded Schools admit better system and discipline than is possible in miscellaneous Schools. When large and small pupils are taught in the same apartment, many sources of disorder arise which their separation would remove. The easiest School to govern, other things being equal, is one composed of pupils of nearly the same attainments and years.

(5) *It prompts the Ambition of Pupils.*—The pupil knows that there are higher departments of the School; he sees his companions transferred to them, and he naturally gives himself to diligent study to hasten his own promotion. If judiciously managed, the constant spur of such a motive may be made a powerful element of success in school work.

(6) *It renders it possible to give considerable Instruction in the Higher Branches of Learning.*—There is but one opinion among those who are competent to judge, as to the value of what are called the higher branches of education; and that is, that no one is able to appreciate the true worth of knowledge who neglects the study of them. To develop the talents of our people, and to place the children alike of the poor and the rich on the road to liberal learning, the course of study must be sufficiently extensive to embrace at least the elements of several of the higher branches. But this cannot be done in a satisfactory degree, in a miscellaneous school, without neglecting those branches of study which must always hold the first place in the Common Schools. To do justice to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, and English grammar, is well-nigh the utmost limit of the Teacher's ability. The law, therefore, most wisely requires the grading of the Schools in all populous places, otherwise the education of the vast majority of our people would of necessity stop at this point.

(7) *It brings the means of an Advanced Education within the reach of the Homes of a large number of children.*—It has been shewn that by the grading of Schools the elements of an advanced education can be taught with a good degree of success; and this, in very many cases, removes the necessity of children

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leaving home to obtain an education. The dangers of school-life generally increase in proportion to the distance the child is removed from the family. A system adapted to secure a good education, and which at the same time permits the pupil to be under the immediate charge of his parents, must commend itself to every right-thinking parent and earnest educator.

REMARK 2.—Only in thickly settled rural districts, in villages, towns, and cities, is it possible to have graded Schools. Yet the Board of Education wishes to point out to the inhabitants of all Districts having a School attendance of upwards of 50 children, that the Law, in requiring class-rooms and assistants, designs to realize for their Schools the nearest approximation to regular grading that is possible in the circumstances. This arrangement will, in any case, require but slight changes in School-houses:—

(1) Wherever from 50 to 80 pupils can be brought together, the Law requires that there be sufficient sittings for all of them in the School-room, and that there be a good class-room attached. The Teacher is to have the direction and control of the whole, while the assistant is to render aid by drawing off from time to time during the day, classes into the smaller room. In many oral lessons, reviews, and the like, the Teacher can so adapt the exercise as to interest the entire school. By the employment of a Teacher and an assistant, the instruction can be rendered highly efficient.

(2) Where there are from 80 to 100 pupils in attendance, sittings are to be furnished for them all in the School-room, and two class-rooms are to be provided off the School-room. One Teacher and two assistants are required. If the number of pupils reaches 100 or upwards, it will generally be found best to provide two apartments (under the same roof, if possible,) and to grade the School into an elementary and an advanced department, with a Teacher for each. The employment of a second Teacher will secure to the Trustees about \$30 more annually from the County Fund.—See "*Of the Salaries of Teachers*," 2.

REMARK 3.—The advantages of the above plans are very obvious. The older children can lend their protection to the younger ones in going to and coming from School. The increasing number of pupils can be accommodated by enlarging existing houses whenever they are sufficiently good to warrant it. The Trustees will be enabled to secure qualified persons as Teachers, since they can better afford to pay good salaries. The assistants could, in some cases, be chosen from among the oldest and best qualified pupils; their services would not usually be required more than four hours a day, and they would need but a moderate compensation. Under the direction of an efficient Teacher, they would do fair work, especially if selected because they desired to become Teachers. See "*Of the Salaries of Teachers*," Remark 3.

Of the School Meeting,

REFERENCES TO THE LAW—The day [second Thursday in January,] hour, place, and notices, for the Annual District School Meeting, secs. 48, 49, 53.

Continuation and adjournment of School Meetings, sec. 53.

Special and General Meetings may be called in certain cases, secs. 55, 56.

Rate-payers [sec. 1] entitled to vote, [if, at the time of any meeting subsequent to the first, they have paid their School rates imposed under the Act,] sec. 52.

One of the Trustees or their Secretary, or a person authorized in writing by the Trustees or by the Inspector, to call any School Meeting to order, and to

act as temporary Chairman until the election by qualified voters of a regular Chairman (who must be a qualified voter,) sec. 50.

Declaration in case of a voter being challenged as unqualified, sec. 52.
Duties and powers of the Annual School meeting:—

1. To elect, from among the qualified voters present, a Chairman of the meeting; his duties, sec. 51.
2. To elect, from among the qualified voters present, a Secretary to record its proceedings, sec. 51.
3. To receive (after the first annual meeting) the report of the Board of Trustees, as to the educational condition of the District during the year, the receipt and expenditure of all School moneys, and the requirements of the District for the ensuing year, secs. 79, 54, 36.
4. To receive, (after the first annual meeting) the Auditor's Report upon the Trustees' Accounts, sec. 80.
- [5. To create by lot, at the second and third annual meetings, a vacancy in the Board of Trustees, secs. 59, 61.]
6. To elect, from among the qualified voters, three Trustees at the first meeting, secs. 58, 47, 62; and at subsequent meetings one, to fill the regular vacancy occurring in the Board, secs. 60, 61, 62, 54. Declaration of office, secs. 63, 64. Teachers not to be Trustees, sec. 67. Each Trustee to hold office three years; exception: secs. 59, 67.
7. To elect an Auditor of the School Accounts for the ensuing year, secs. 54, 80.
8. To determine what amount shall be raised by the District during the ensuing year for any or all of the objects authorized by the Law, as specified in secs. 26, 54, (but see 45;) and if any sum is included for the purchase or improvement of grounds, or for the purchase or erection of School buildings, or the purchase of furniture, to authorize the Trustees to borrow the money (if so desired,) and to fix the period (not to exceed seven years) within which the amount borrowed shall be collected from the District in equal yearly instalments, secs. 11, 70 (3.)
9. To authorize the Trustees to dispose of any School property owned by the District (if so desired,) sec. 70 (1,) [but see sec. 91.]
10. To authorize the Trustees to insure the School buildings and furniture (if so desired,) secs. 26, 70 (2.)
11. To transact any other necessary business in pursuance of sec. 26.

Minutes of Meeting to be properly signed, and deposited by the Chairman with the Board of Trustees, sec. 51.

[In case a District fails to exercise its right of electing Trustees (sec. 65,) or in case any Trustee neglects or refuses to act (secs. 63, 66,) the County Inspector is to appoint Trustees or a Trustee, on the requisition of seven rate-payers, sec. 65.

Penalty for a Trustee refusing to act, secs. 62, 63.]

REMARK.—An accurate copy of the Minutes of the School Meeting should be forwarded by the Trustees to the County Inspector, with as little delay as possible.

Of the Salaries of Teachers,

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—The funds for Teachers' Salaries to be provided from Three Sources, sec. 11, viz:—

1. From the Provincial Treasury, at the following rates for the School Year, secs. 11, 12, 92 (16,) (see sec. 13):—

First Class Male Teachers, \$150	First Class Female Teachers, \$110
Second Class " " 120	Second Class " " 90
Third Class " " 90	Third Class " " 70

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Class-room Assistants regularly employed four hours a day to receive one-half of the above amounts, according to the class of License held, sec. 12.

Teachers and Class-room Assistants employed in Districts which have received notice from the Chief Superintendent that they are entitled to special aid as poor Districts, to receive for the following school year, at a rate not exceeding *one third more* than the grants above named, secs. 46, 10 (5.)

In all cases, one-half the Provincial Grants to be paid to the Teachers and licensed assistants semi-annually, or ratably according to the number of prescribed teaching days the School shall have been satisfactorily taught, sec. 12.

2. *From the School Fund provided by County Assessment*, secs. 11, 16, 92 (16), to be apportioned by the Chief Superintendent to the Trustees of the School Districts within each County, as follows:—

(1) At the rate of \$30 for the school year, in consideration of each licensed Teacher employed of *whatever class*, secs. 16, 92 (16) (8.)

(2) The balance, by an equal rate per pupil according to the average number of pupils in attendance at School, and the number of teaching days the School has been opened, secs. 16, 92 (16) (8.)

The Trustees of Districts recognized by the Chief Superintendent as poor Districts in any year, to receive, in each of the above apportionments special aid at a rate not exceeding *one third more* than the Trustees of other Districts within the County, sec. 46.

One half of the County fund to be apportioned and paid semi-annually, sec. 16.

3. *From the School District*, sec. 11:—Any sum required by any District in supplement of the above in aid of Salaries, to be determined by the District School Meeting, sec. 26, [or by the Trustees, secs. 45, 92 (10)] and to be raised by District assessment, secs. 11, 26, 36, 37, 92 (10).

Trustees to employ Teachers (and assistants), to be responsible for their salaries over and above their *Provincial* grant, according to the terms of a written contract made with them under authority of Law, secs. 71 (3), 81, 92 (1) (5), 69, 78: and to suspend or dismiss any Teacher for gross neglect of duty, or immorality, and notify the Chief Superintendent of any such action, sec. 71 (3).

The Board of Education empowered to make regulations under which moneys may be drawn and expended, sec. 5 (7).

REMARK 1.—It will be seen that the amount of Provincial and County moneys to be received in any District in aid of Schools, will depend almost exclusively upon *local exertion*, or the direct efforts made by the inhabitants of each District in maintaining their own Schools. The 26th Section of the Law enables the people of every District to put forth local effort to an extent commensurate with their means to provide a good School for all their children, and every such effort will be duly supplemented by funds from the County and Province. But no public moneys can be received by Districts which fail to establish Schools in accordance with Law.

REMARK 2.—The sum to be received by the Teacher from the Province is definite, but the exact amount that will be received by the Trustees from the County Fund on account of the average at-

tendance of pupils, cannot be known at the time of the School meeting. The meeting should, therefore, be careful in voting its estimates to authorize a sum amply sufficient to enable the Trustees to meet the liabilities of the year. Any balance remaining in the hands of the Trustees is, of course, to be carried to the credit of the next year, while any deficit arising from an unauthorized expenditure may be carried forward and provided for in the estimates of the following year.

REMARK 3.—The providing of a fair or even a liberal salary for the Teacher will be found the best economy. Every Teacher should receive what his services will command in the educational market. If Districts vie with each other in providing a competency for the efficient and worthy Teacher, there will soon be no reason to complain of lack of men and women of high qualifications in the teaching profession.

Assistants (*i. e.* these employed in class-rooms, see p. 37, Rem. 2, 3) will not, of course, expect so much remuneration as Teachers upon whom is devolved the management of Schools or departments. The Law provides a sum equal to one half the amount of Teachers' allowance from the Provincial Treasury to licensed persons employed as assistants. The Trustees will not receive any sum from the County Fund in consideration of an assistant, but they will receive from this Fund an equal sum per pupil on the average attendance of *the entire School*, whether taught wholly by a Teacher, or by a Teacher and one or two class-room assistants. It may sometimes occur that some advanced pupil in the District would render valuable aid in the capacity of an assistant, during four hours of the day, and Trustees may employ such if they desire, even if unlicensed. See "*Of the Grading of Schools*," Remark 3.

Regulation 2.—Form of Teacher's Agreement: Each Teacher and assistant before entering on duty in any District is to make a written agreement with the Board of Trustees, (each party retaining a duly executed copy of the same), in accordance with the following form:—

CONTRACT made this—day of—A. D., 18—, between [name of Teacher or Assistant,] holding a valid license of the—class, granted under the authority of the Board of Education of New Brunswick, hereinafter referred to as the Teacher, of the one part; and "The Trustees of School District Number—of the Parish of—in the County of—," [or "The Board of School Trustees of Saint John," or as the case may be,] hereinafter referred to as the School Corporation, of the other part.

The Teacher, in consideration of the below-mentioned Agreement by the School Corporation, hereby agrees with the School Corporation diligently and faithfully to teach a School in the said District during the School Year † [or Term] ending on the thirty-first day of October, [or thirtieth day of April, as the case may be,] A. D., 18—, or as much thereof as is unexpired.

† See Reg. 18.

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And the School Corporation agrees with the Teacher licensed as aforesaid, to pay the Teacher in half-yearly instalments, [or quarterly, or monthly, as may be agreed upon] at the rate of — dollars for the School Year [or Term, as the case may be,] exclusive of the Provincial allowance to be received by the Teacher from the Chief Superintendent.*

And it is mutually agreed that this Contract shall continue from School Year to School Year † unless notice in writing of an intention to determine the same shall be given by either of the parties hereto at least one month before the time herein limited, or the time to which the same may be so as above continued.

And it is mutually agreed that both parties to this Contract shall be in all respects subject to the provisions of the Common Schools Act, 1871, and any Acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto, and the regulations thereunder made by the Board of Education.‡

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their seals.

A. B. [Name of Teacher.].....[Seal.]
 C. D. { [Name of Trustees or a majority of] Corporate
 E. F. { them; or, in Cities or incorporated } Seal.
 G. H. { Towns, of the Chairman. }

Witness—I. K.

Regulation 3.—Fixed Salaries: The amount which the Board of Trustees of any District is to receive from the County Fund, being largely dependent on the regularity with which the pupils are kept at School, and therefore unknown at the date of the written agreement (Reg. 2) to be made with any Teacher or assistant, the Chief Superintendent is not to recognize any Contract by which a Teacher or assistant may agree to receive such unknown sum as a portion, or the whole, of his or her remuneration from the Trustees, but shall require that a fixed and definite sum or rate be distinctly named in each and every agreement.

Regulation 4.—Attendance, and County Fund to Trustees—Limitation: In the semi-annual apportionment of the County Fund to the various Boards of Trustees, the Chief Superintendent is not to recognize any attendance on a department or School in excess of an average of fifty pupils daily present for the time the department or school has been open during the Term, unless in the case of cities, towns, villages, and populous rural districts, it shall appear that the whole number of pupils registered in the department did not exceed fifty-six; and in the case of rural districts generally, that the requirements respecting the number of sittings in the school-room, and the employment of class-room assistants, have been duly regarded.

* If there is anything additional, as the use of a dwelling or field free of rent, it should be specified here in continuance, using the words "together with."

† See Reg. 18.

‡ See Law, s. 84.

Of School Buildings* and Furniture,

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Extent and character of accommodation to be provided, secs. 57, 71 (1), 92 (5).

The Board of Education empowered to prescribe plans for the construction and furnishing of School houses, sec. 5 (5).

School buildings and furniture to be provided by District assessment, sec. 11;—by purchase, lease, the alteration or repair of existing accommodation if not already sufficient, or by the erection of new buildings, or the purchase of new furniture, secs. 26, 70 (2) 92 (5).

Money may be borrowed by the District for the purchase or erection of School buildings, and for the purchase of School furniture, secs. 11, 70 (3); and by cities and certain incorporated towns, for the purchase or erection of School buildings, sec. 92 (6), and *when authorized by the Council*, for the permanent improvement of buildings and premises, and the purchase of furniture, sec. 92 (6) (9).

Existing School houses *owned in shares* may be sold by vote of the majority in interest of the owners, sec. 91.

Trustees are to erect and furnish School houses by contract, secs. 70 (2), 92 (3) (16); to have a corporate interest only, in any such contract, secs. 68, 92 (3); to exercise all their corporate powers for the fulfilment of all agreements made by them, secs. 69, 78; to hold School buildings in trust for the District, secs. 58, 70 (1), 92 (1) (15), and to keep them in good order and repair, [as authorized by the School meeting, sec. 70 (2)], sec. 92; to sell or dispose of the same, [when authorized by the District, sec. 70 (1)], sec. 92 (5); and to keep the School buildings and furniture insured [when authorized by the School meeting, sec. 70 (2)], sec. 92 (5).

For site of School House, see "*Of School Grounds*," p. 46.

Regulation 5.—*Capacity of School-room:* At least 150 cubic feet of air, or 7 square feet of area, are to be allowed for each sitting provided.

REMARK 1.—Every pupil should have room to sit and move without being confined or jostled. Every child has a right to his own personality and his own share of uncontaminated air: Comfort and convenience in sitting and moving depend upon the area of the room; the quantity of air, upon the area and height combined. The height of the smallest School room should be twelve feet, and this should be increased even up to sixteen feet in the larger houses. Two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air for each sitting is better than one hundred and fifty.

REMARK 2.—In building new houses, sittings should generally be provided for about one quarter of the entire population of the District.

* Books of *School House Plans*, drawn in conformity with the requirements of the Law, and illustrative of the details prescribed in REGS. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, have been deposited with each of the Inspectors. Trustees can procure the use of a Book of Plans, free of expense, by applying to the Inspector. When the Trustees have selected one of the Designs therein given, the Chief Superintendent will supply, on direct application by letter, a complete set of Working Drawings of such Design, free of all expense.

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Regulation 6.—Cloak Rooms: A hall or room separate from the School room, for depositing hats, cloaks, &c., and supplied with hooks or pegs, regularly numbered, should be provided for each school or department; and wherever the building will permit, two such rooms should be supplied, one for the use of the boys, and the other for the use of the girls.

Regulation 7.—Form of Desks and Seats: Whenever new furniture for pupils is procured by any District, it is prescribed that the desks do not accommodate more than two pupils each; that the seats for the same have suitable backs, and be so graduated with respect to height that the pupils of different ages may be able to sit with their feet squarely upon the floor.

REMARK 1.—The physical comfort of the pupils is necessary to their mental improvement, while good order is impossible where there is constant uneasiness and discomfort. Seats without backs, and ungraduated, produce suffering and even distortion. To relieve the overstrained muscles, unnatural postures are assumed by the children, and crooked spines are a probable result.

REMARK 2.—The best arrangement for seating School-rooms is that of single or double desks, placed in parallel rows, with aisles between of sufficient width to permit passage. By this plan the pupils all face the teacher's desk, and are able to give direct attention to the Teacher. Benches do not afford the necessary support to the body, and are not adapted to an efficient organization of the School. They may, however, be used with advantage in classrooms, and for the supply of extra seats for visitors at examinations. Care should be taken to fasten the common double desk firmly and neatly to the floor. The most approved double American desk has the seats separate from each other and from the desk, while both seats and desk are supported by light iron castings. This, as well as the single desk, has been manufactured in New Brunswick, and though of considerable cost, will be found economic in the end.

REMARK 3.—Trustees and Teachers will find the following table of service in graduating the height of seats and desks, and in arranging the furniture in rows:—

Age of Pupils.	Height of Chairs or Seats.	THE DESKS.				Space between Desks for Chairs or Seats.
		Height of side next to pupil.	LENGTH OF		Width.	
			Double Desks.	Single Desks.		
5 to 6 years,	11 inch.	21½ inch.	36 inch.	18 inch.	12 inch.	14 inch.
6 to 8 "	12 "	22 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	14 "
8 to 10 "	13 "	23 "	40 "	22 "	12 "	14 "
10 to 12 "	14 "	24½ "	46 "	24 "	15 "	17 "
12 to 14 "	15 "	26 "	46 "	24 "	15 "	17 "
14 to 17 "	16 "	27½ "	46 "	24 "	15 "	17 "
17 & upwards,	17 "	29 "	48 "	26 "	18 "	17 "

A space of four to five feet, extending across the room, should be left between the Teacher's platform and the pupils' desks. From one and a half to two and a half feet should be allowed for aisles between each row of desks, and, if possible, the aisles next to the walls of the room should be three feet. When single desks are used, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows will be sufficient. The size of the pupils for which any room is intended must determine the width of the aisles between the desks.

REMARK 4.—The desks should always be so placed that the pupils may face the entrance of the room. The entrance and exit of pupils or visitors attracts the attention of the School. If the backs of the pupils are toward the entrance, the pupils will turn round whenever the door opens or closes, presenting an unseemly appearance, as well as seriously interfering with the study and recitation. Also, when strangers or others visit the School, or call at the School-room, the Teacher is obliged to receive them at the rear end of the room, instead of the front—which is awkward and inconvenient. Further, the door or doors leading to the woodhouse or back yard are more convenient at the rear of the room, and this can only be when the arrangement of the room fronts the entrance.

Regulation 8.—Ventilation: It is required that every School-room have ample provision for the admission and circulation of pure air, and the escape of impure air.

REMARK 1.—Without proper ventilation the School-room must be an unhealthy place, and one pervaded by bad odors. Nothing but a continuous supply of pure air can prevent restlessness and nervous irritability on the part of both Teachers and pupils; headaches, bronchitis and weak lungs; a sluggish vital action, depriving pupils and teachers of half their mental activity; and weariness and exhaustion of all the members of the School during the latter half of each day. The only reason why life is not destroyed in some School houses is the loose and imperfect construction of the buildings.

REMARK 2.—Economy in the use of fuel, equal distribution of heat throughout the room, and a plentiful supply of pure and properly tempered air, are problems involved in securing a proper system of ventilation. Open fire-places cause a free circulation, but the heat is unevenly distributed and there is great loss of heat up the chimney. Stoves consume much less fuel, but the heat is not evenly distributed, and there is almost no ventilation connected with the process of heating. Windows open at the top admit the air freely, but the cold current settles at the bottom of the room, and keeps the feet of the pupils uncomfortably cold. On its way it strikes the unprotected necks and shoulders of many of the pupils, causing colds like any other draught. An opening in the ceiling is often made, but when it merely connects with a room overhead, no currents are created and no ventilation is induced. When the outlet is through a flue directly into the outer air, the hot air at the top of the School-room is drawn off, and the foul air below re-

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mains. The air is changed but little, while the waste of heat is very great. Two separate flues from the ceiling, or the division of a single flue into several parts, are frequently employed. This plan secures an upward current through one and a downward current through the other, and causes a change of air in the room. But when a door or window is opened the descending current ceases, while the hot air continues to ascend. This method of admitting cold air exposes pupils to draughts and cold feet, as in the case of admission by the windows, and there is a great loss of heat.

In School houses not having an economic and faultless method of ventilation, the air in the School-room must be thoroughly changed at each recess by opening the windows and doors. During School time, while the pupils are seated, the windows opposite the wind can be opened just sufficient to allow the escape of hot air, but not to admit cold air. By causing the pupils to rise from their seats and engage in physical exercises, the windows can be safely opened at both the top and the bottom. In summer, good ventilation can be constantly had by means of the doors and windows, but care must be taken to protect the pupils from draughts.

REMARK 3.—Recent improvements in hot air furnaces have satisfactorily solved the three problems, already referred to as involved in a system of ventilation. But hot-air furnaces are too costly for use in any considerable number of Schools. It is, however, within the reach of almost every country district erecting a new School house or effecting alterations in an existing one, to secure an inexpensive system of heating and ventilation, which possesses all the excellences of the costly apparatus mentioned. The details of the plan are as follows:—

(1) The chimney is to be built in one of the corners of the School-room, commencing at the foundation. In ordinary School-rooms a single chimney is sufficient. By placing it in front, long stove-pipes are avoided, and with them the radiation of heat downwards upon the heads of the pupils, and their smoke, drippings and getting out of place. The chimney requires two flues, separated by the thinnest possible partition: one for smoke, and the other for ventilation. (The results sought can be effectively attained by having a clay or galvanized iron pipe for the smoke carried up through the centre of the chimney.) From the ventilating flue of the chimney, air-tight horizontal tubes are to be laid under the floor to the opposite sides of the room, terminating in registers opening through the floor beside the base-board.

(2) The stove used may be the ordinary box stove for wood, or upright cylinder for coal. The stove is to be placed in one of the corners of the room, and enclosed by a case or jacket of sheet iron or galvanized iron, for the double purpose of preventing the intense primary radiation, providing space for the heating of air. A pure air tube connecting with the outer air is to be laid under the floor, and brought up directly beneath the stove.

(3) Operation: When a fire is kindled in the stove, the heat escaping from the pipe raises the temperature in the surrounding ventilating flue, establishing an upward current. This causes a draught which acts

upon the air of the room through the registers at the extremity of the ventilating tubes, pumping the cold air from the bottom of the room.

The stratum of air which surrounds the stove becoming heated, a hot current is produced, which escapes into the room by the opening in one side of the jacket at the top. The hot air then rises to the top of the room, where it accumulates, and pressing downward upon the cold air, forces it out through the registers, thus directly aiding the draught of the ventilating flue.

The pure air, heated and properly tempered, soon has entire possession of the room. The ventilating register attracts it to the farthest part of the room, and the heat is evenly distributed. No warm air can escape from the room while there is any cold air in it, and so no heat is wasted. The currents through the room are continuous, and the foul air is carried off as fast as generated. The whole system is brought directly under the Teacher's control by having adjustable registers at the opening into the ventilating tubes and in the cold air tube, and by proper dampers in the stove. The air may be tempered with moisture whenever required, by having a basin of water placed upon the jacket, near the opening for the escape of the heated air. Great care should be taken that both the basin and the water are always clean.

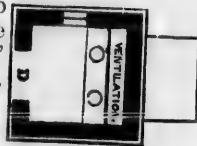
The use of fuel is more economic than by air-tight stoves, for the necessity of opening doors and windows for air is entirely obviated. The extra cost of the case or jacket for the stove, and of the ventilating tubes and pipe, but a few dollars at the most, will be saved in fuel in a single winter.

Regulation 9.—Outhouses: It is required that separate and commodious outhouses be provided, and kept in a cleanly condition, for the use of pupils of different sexes.

REMARK 1.—The outhouses should be commodious, inoffensive and screened from public observation. A high tight board fence should extend from the centre of the rear of the School house to the farther edge of the lot, dividing the rear grounds into two parts. The outhouses should *not* be placed beside this fence, but at a little distance from it, and sufficiently far from the School house to secure their being inoffensive to the School in warm weather. The approaches should be guarded by a suitable screen or hedge.

REMARK 2.—Each outhouse should be supplied with a well-stoned vault, five feet deep, so arranged as to admit of being cleaned out. Care should be taken to prevent the water running into the vault from off the roof; access to the vault, therefore, must be provided at the end of the building.

REMARK 3.—The adjacent figure will serve to indicate a suitable building for the use of the girls. Where there are more than one girls' department, a larger building will be required. (See published Plans for details.)



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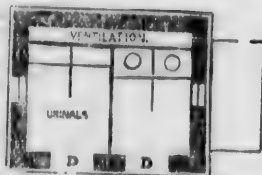
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The building for the use of the boys should contain two apartments, divided by a close partition, as in the annexed figure. A strong brace of plank should be firmly affixed to the frame of the building, so that the covers of the seats cannot be opened beyond an angle of 66 degrees—to prevent standing upon the seats. (See published Plans for a building to accommodate more than one boys' department.)



In the buildings for each sex, the seats should have lids hung with strong butts, and the vault should be ventilated by a hollow wall opening into a chimney on the top. The buildings should be well plastered and painted, and finished in the same general style of architecture as the School house. The plaster should be left very rough, and a heavy coat of coarse sand should be mixed with the paint, to render scribbling and obscene figures impossible.

REMARK 4.—Locks should be placed upon the doors, so that the outhouses cannot be entered except during hours when the Teacher can have them under his personal supervision. When constructed after the plans indicated, Trustees can properly hold Teachers responsible for keeping the outhouses in good order. See REG. 22 (10.)

REMARK 5.—A shed for storing wood, and a covered play ground for the use of the pupils in cold and stormy weather, will be found to contribute much to the comfort of the School.

REMARK 6.—If any District is unable to erect a framed house, the Board of Education would urge the building of a log house. Separate entries, play grounds and outhouses, for boys and girls, can readily be provided in connection with such a School house. So, too, of the prescribed shape and size of the rooms; the form and heights of the seats and desks and their arrangements on the floor, and the distribution of windows in the walls; while a good fire-place will secure ventilation in the winter, when windows and doors cannot be used for this purpose

Of School Grounds.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Grounds to be provided by District Assessment, sec. 11: by purchase, secs. 26, 54, 70 (2) 92 (5); by lease, secs. 26, 70 (2), 92 (5).

Money may be borrowed by the District for the purchase or improvement of School grounds, secs. 11, 70 (3), 92 (6) (9).

Grounds to be selected by the Trustees, sec. 92 (5), [and sanctioned by the Inspector, sec. 70 (4)], and may be taken in certain cases without the consent of the owner, sec. 70 (4).—Grounds to be held in trust for School purposes by the Trustee-Corporation, secs. 70 (1) 58, 92 (1) (15); who may sell or dispose of the same, sec. 92 (1) (5), [when authorized by the School meeting, sec. 70 (1)].

Regulation 10.—Location: The School house should be located at a distance from all sources of malaria, such as

swamps, stagnant water, and the noxious gases generated by some manufactories. It should also be situated away from the dust of the street, and the noise of the mill, the workshop or the railway station. A dry, airy position (with a very gentle slope and a southern exposure, if possible), commanding as attractive a prospect as natural facilities will permit, will be found best adapted for School purposes. It is indispensable that the ground be thoroughly dry, and if not so naturally, that it be well drained. For the moral health of the pupils, the School house should never be placed in view of even occasional scenes of brutality or debauchery. In choosing School sites, Trustees and Inspectors* are to secure those of readiest accessibility to the majority of the people to be accommodated, subject to such modifications as a due regard, in any District, to the foregoing considerations may require.

Regulation 11.—Size of Lot: In the country, School grounds should be an acre in extent, but not less than half an acre; in villages not less than a quarter of an acre; and in towns, not less than one-eighth of an acre. Separate play-grounds are required for girls and boys.

REMARK 1.—Ample grounds should be provided wherever possible. Exercise is as essential to the health of children as air is to their life, and every School should have suitable grounds for games and amusements. The relaxation and stimulus arising from physical exercise in the fresh air, at certain intervals during the day, are productive of a very salutary influence upon the intellectual vigour of the pupils in their school work. Higher benefits are also secured by good play-grounds. They furnish an arena for the display of the real tempers, dispositions, habits and manners of the pupils. The Teacher, while superintending the pupils in the play-grounds, will obtain knowledge which, in his subsequent instruction, he can turn to the best account, both in the encouraging of what is right, and in the dissuading from what is wrong; in a word, in the moulding of moral character.

REMARK 2.—In a lot of one acre, sixteen rods front and ten deep is a convenient form. Any other form might be adopted, and the nature of the ground will often render some other preferable. Whatever may be the width or length, the School house should be placed in the centre of the front, and at a little distance from the highway. A high, close board fence, extending from the rear of the School house to the rear of the lot, will make a suitable division of the play-grounds.

Regulation 12.—Walks: In order to the health and comfort of the pupils in wet weather, and to the cleanli-

* The sanction of the site by the Inspector should be in writing, and the Trustees should preserve the paper among the public documents of the School District.

nese of the School room, a suitable plank or gravel walk should extend from the highway to the front door of the School house. Similar walks are also required from the School house to the outhouses.

Regulation 13.—*Improvement of Grounds:* Rough or wet grounds are to be rendered as smooth and dry as the nature of the ground will permit. In effecting any such improvements, Trustees and Teachers are earnestly solicited to use every care to preserve the ornamental features of the grounds, wherever the same may not interfere with the requirements of the play-grounds.

REMARK.—Oftentimes without incurring any expense, and generally by a comparatively trifling expenditure, the School grounds may be so arranged as to be attractive to the pupils, affording them constant pleasure during their school days, and cultivating in them a taste for the beautiful in nature. For the purposes of ornament, trees are at once the most beautiful and the most enduring. "Airy and delicate in their youth, luxuriant and majestic in their prime, venerable and picturesque in their old age, they constitute in their various forms, sizes, and developments, the greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most varied outline of surface, the finest combination of picturesque materials, the stateliest country house, would be comparatively tame and spiritless without the inimitable accompaniment of foliage. * * Buildings which are tame or even mean in appearance, may be made interesting and even picturesque, by a proper disposition of trees. Edifices, or parts of them, that are unsightly, or which it is desirable partly or wholly to conceal, can readily be hidden or improved by wood; and walks and roads which otherwise would be but simple ways of approach from one point to another, are, by an elegant arrangement of trees on their margin, or adjacent to them, made the most interesting and pleasing portions of the residence."—(A. T. Downing).*

* The following hints are appended for the assistance of those who wish to render the memory of school life most pleasant to the children, and the school grounds great powers of refinement and important influences for good:—

In a hilly or very broken region, the tall, spiry-topped trees, like the pine, fir, spruce, as well as the cedar and hemlock, would harmonize with the general features of the landscape. The round-topped and symmetrical trees, like the oak and maple, are better adapted to the quiet scenery of a level region.

While a variety is always desirable, yet the different kinds chosen for a given spot or group should be somewhat similar in shape. A group of oak, maple and bass-wood, for example, would be harmonious, while one composed of a Lombardy poplar, weeping willow and fir would be incongruous.

Single trees would be such as have a graceful and beautiful outline, and convey to the mind the feeling of completeness. The drooping elm, as a single tree, is unsurpassed for grace and beauty, when sufficient space is left for expansion. It is specially adapted to a level or moderately hilly region. The maple, bass-wood, and yellow birch, are admirable, either as single trees or as members of a group.

Groups may consist of several kinds of trees, that are harmonious in character, planted so closely together that at a little distance, they have the appearance of a single object. They should always be composed of one principal tree, larger and taller than the rest, with the others grouped around it as subordinates. The oak is one of the noblest trees as the central object of a group.

The single trees and groups should be so disposed about the School premises as not to interfere with the playgrounds, and at the same time to produce as great a variety as possible in the appearance of the landscape. If the situation is a fine one, openings

Regulation 14.—Fence: The School lot should be enclosed by a close picket, board, or post-and-rail fence, substantially built.

REMARK.—Pupils should not be permitted to roam at will during recess, or to play on the public highway. The School grounds, moreover, cannot be kept in order unless they are properly enclosed. The gates should be so arranged as to prevent the entrance at any time of roadside cattle.

Of Apparatus and Text-Books.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—The Board of Education empowered to prescribe Apparatus and Text-Books, sec 5 (5).

Prescribed maps and apparatus for the School house to be provided by District assessment: secs. 11, 26, 54, 92 (10), and prescribed text-books for the children of poor parents, secs. 26, 71 (4) (5), 92 (16) (10),—to be procured by the Trustees; sec. 92 (5), [as authorized by the School meeting, sec. 70 (2)].

If, after notice, any parent, master, or guardian, refuse or neglect to furnish any child with the prescribed books required in his classes, the Trustees are to supply the books to the pupil, and the parent, master, or guardian, (the same not being indigent), to be liable for the cost, secs. 71 (5), 92 (5) (16).

Regulation 15.—Apparatus: It is required that each District provide such apparatus as shall be found necessary for the efficient teaching of any branch of study pursued in the School.

REMARK.—Some Teachers have little or no idea of the necessity of apparatus for the purpose of establishing facts and illustrating principles. Others have a mistaken notion that a large amount of costly apparatus is necessary to the success of a School. No money should be wasted in the purchase of useless articles, but the things essential should always be furnished. The ingenious Teacher will usually explain and illustrate his lessons by the aid of such common things as can be readily obtained. Expensive apparatus for illustrating principles of natural philosophy, is beyond the reach of most country districts; but almost every necessary experiment can be performed with articles, procurable in the neighborhood. The lever, the compound lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the wedge and the screw, may all be illustrated by the common steelyard and a couple of pulley-blocks, a wheel or two from an old clock, and a wooden screw. Hydrostatics and hydraulics can also be illustrated by a few tin tubes, or bits of lead pipe, and vessels of wood or tin, if the Teacher has zeal and a little ingenuity. Pupils should be encouraged, also, to make the experiments themselves with apparatus of their own devising.

should be left to afford views of distant objects, such as a lake, river, mountain, or the sea; all of which objects will appear more beautiful seen through a vista, bounded by the shifting foliage of the trees.

Shrubs should be planted in curved lines, in such a manner as to completely screen the approach to the outhouses, and to cover up such portions of the buildings as should not be exposed to public gaze.

Wherever the site of a school house is in an exposed position, the grounds should be protected by a thick-set row of white spruce.

REMARK 2.—The following apparatus should be considered essential:—

(1) *General Apparatus*.—A small clock, hand-bell, thermometer, ball-frame, blackboards,* chalk and rubbers,† a large map of the Province (and of the County, if possible), the hemispheres, pointer‡, a terrestrial globe, dictionary, gazetteer, and a Merit-Book for the daily keeping of the School Standing of the pupils and the daily reporting of the same to their parents.§

(2) *Special Apparatus*: (a) For use with young children: blocks representing geometric solids; the conventional standards of measure and weight; illustrations of the primary colours, with shades and tints; reading cards (to introduce the Primer); pictures of animals and vegetables (natural history); and a box of colored crayons (for blackboard use).

(b) An Advanced Common School should be provided with a large map of each country for the study of its Geography; charts for the study of History and Natural Philosophy; and, where it can be afforded, some Chemical apparatus, and instruments for Surveying and Navigation.

(c) In addition, for use in High Schools, a full set of Ancient Maps; Physiological Diagrams, both vegetable and animal; and a Celestial Globe. The following additional apparatus will be found convenient: A tellurian; a magnet and small galvanic battery, and an orrery.

* Blackboards should extend around the walls of the school and class-room. Too much blackboard surface cannot be provided.

As school houses are being built or repaired, cheap and excellent blackboards can be made as follows:—Upon a "scratch coat" of plastering on *sawed* laths, lay on evenly, but without "smoothing," a second coat, one-sixth of which is plaster of Paris. Take lamp-black, and, after subjecting it to a sufficiently strong heat in an iron vessel to free it from oily matter, mix with alcohol or burning fluid to a thick paste. Take clean freshwater sand, lime, putty, calcined plaster (rather more plaster than putty), and a small quantity of flour of emery; mix thoroughly, and add enough of the lampblack paste to make the mortar jet black. Lay this upon the "second coat," and polish very smooth with the trowel. These "boards" will last as long as the building. They should not be often washed, but cleaned with a lambskin rubber.

Or the following:—4 pecks of white finish or white coating, 4 pecks of beach or other fine sharp sand, 4 pecks of ground plaster, 4 pounds of lampblack, and 4 gallons of alcohol or strong whiskey. This quantity will make a mixture sufficient to cover twenty square yards of surface. A little flour of emery will prevent the mixture from "setting" immediately, thus giving time to put it on the wall with necessary care. If emery be not used, only a small quantity should be mixed at time. This black mixture takes the place of the usual white coating, and is put on in the same manner. After the black surface is on the wall it must be carefully dampened and rubbed, in order to fill up all the pores and make the surface *hard* and *smooth*.

If wood is used it must be well seasoned pine or poplar, of fine quality, and the blackboards must be well made and carefully painted. The following makes a good paint:—10 oz. pulverized pumice stone, 6 oz. pulverized rotten-stone, 12 oz. lampblack, and one gallon alcohol. Mix with enough alcohol to make a thick paste. Grind the mixture very thoroughly in a paint mill, and then dissolve 14 oz. of shellac in the remainder of the alcohol. Stir the whole together, and the paint is ready for use.

"Liquid Slatting" makes a superior blackboard surface. It is sold in cans. Care should be taken to have a firm, smooth and dry wall on which to spread it.

† Rubbers for wiping the chalk from the blackboards, can easily be made from lambskins cured without the removal of the wool.

‡ Pointers should be tipped with a bit of soft leather or rubber, to prevent the surface of maps from being scratched and destroyed.

§ The teacher should add to this "general apparatus," by diligent effort, a collection of cabinet of curiosities and common things. It will form an unending source from which important lessons may be drawn. Such a collection should contain specimens of the different metals, such as iron, lead, copper, tin and zinc; of the principal minerals which enter into the composition of the rocks, such as quartz, mica, hornblende, limestone and gypsum; of the most common chemical products, such as salt, saltpetre, copperas, alum and soda; of all the minerals in the neighborhood, such as pebbles, fragments of the rocks, clay, sand, and especially such rocks as contain fossils; of the vegetable world, consisting of the leaves and flowers of all the plants and trees of the vicinity; the different kinds of wood, both with and without the bark; the different grains, like corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, barley and rice; other articles of food, like sago, tapioca, Irish moss, capers, &c., and the different articles for household use, like flax, hemp, cotton, gums, spices and fruits; of the products of the sea, such as shells, sponges, coral, whalebone, &c., of the most common animal products, such as wool, hair, wax, bone, ivory, horn; and of manufactured articles, as linen, woollen, cotton and silk fabrics, leather, paper, parchment, bits of crockery, porcelain and glass work, and indeed specimens of everything used in the domestic arts.

REMARK 3.—Hooks should be placed upon the walls, from which maps and charts may be suspended. A closet should be provided for preserving the apparatus when not in use.

Regulation 16.—*Text-Books*: Pupils are to be provided by their parents or guardians (unless too poor, in which case the Trustees of the District are to provide the books) with the text-books herein prescribed, as may, from time to time, be required by the course of instruction pursued in the School.

LIST OF PRESCRIBED TEXT-BOOKS (AND CERTAIN APPARATUS).

[The Board of Education reserves to itself the right of adding to or removing from the following list any book (or other article) as it may deem proper. The articles marked with an asterisk (*) are designed as a portion of the permanent apparatus of the School house, and are not to be procured by the pupils, but by the Trustees of the District as needed].

ENGLISH READING BOOKS:

The Royal Readers (N. B. School Series), viz:

*Wall Cards (set of six for school-room, for use with the Primer).

Primer.

Readers, Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI.

Monroe's Manual of Physical and Vocal Training (for Teachers only).

FRENCH READING BOOKS (N. B. School Series), viz:

*Wall Cards (set of six for school-room, for use with Reader No. I).

Readers, Nos. I, II, III.

NOTE.—These Wall Cards and Readers have been specially prepared for use in Schools composed of French children, or of both French and English children. The same lessons are printed in French and English, on opposite pages. These French-English Readers may also be used with advantage in any English School in which French is taught.

Spelling Book:

Manning's Classified Speller (N. B. School Series.)

NOTE.—A special edition of this Speller, containing dictation exercises, and exercises on the roots of words, is published for the use of Teachers only.

English Grammar:

Robertson's.

English Composition:

† Laurie's First Steps in Composition.

Dalgleish's (bound separately), viz:

Part I. Introductory Text-Book.

Part II. Advanced Text-Book.

† The lessons in the Royal Readers are adapted to exercises in narrative composition, (see Preface to Nos. III & IV). Regular compositions in connection with the lessons contained in Nos. IV, III & IV will furnish the best preparation for the study of Dalgleish's Text-Book.

English Dictionary:

- Collins' Illustrated Dictionaries.
 *Collins' Cabinet Dictionary, or
 *Collins' Library Dictionary.

Music:

- Campbell's Canadian School Song Book.
 Mason's Boston Music Readers, and *Charts.
 Mason's Music Teacher. (for Teachers only).

Arithmetic:

- Mulholland's Elementary Arithmetic.
 Sangster's National Arithmetic.

Book-Keeping:

- Eaton & Frazee's Elementary Treatise for Schools.
 " " Blank Forms (for use with the Book).

Algebra:

- Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.

Plane Geometry:

- Chambers' Euclid.

Solid and Spherical Geometry:

- Wormell's.

Practical Mathematics and Tables:
(under consideration).*Writing:*

- Staples' Copy-Books, and *Wall Charts.
 Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books.

NOTE.—The Board of Education prescribes that one or the other of the above series of Copy-Books be *exclusively* used in any one School or series of departments of a school.

Industrial Drawing:

Walter Smith's Drawing Series, viz:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Primary Cards (for slate drawing). | 3. { Model and Object Drawing. |
| 2. { Free-Hand Outline Drawing. | { Perspective Drawing. |
| { Plane Geometrical Drawing. | 4. Mechanical Projection and Drawing. |

Manuals (one on each of the above subjects) for Teachers only.

NOTE.—The Manuals furnish full explanations of the drawing cards and books, with additional exercises. Valuable and practical suggestions are also given as to the best method of illustrating and teaching the principles of industrial drawing.

*Modern Geography—*A Terrestrial Globe.*

- Calkin's Introduction to Geography. (N.B. edition).
 Calkin's School Geography of the World. (N. B. edition).

- *M'Millan's Map of New Brunswick, or
 *Wilkinson's " "

*Map of the Maritime Provinces.

*Collins' *Collegiate Atlas*.

Nelson & Son's Series of Wall Maps, viz :

* *Western Hemisphere.*

* *British Isles.*

* *Eastern Hemisphere.*

* *England.*

* *North America.*

* *Ireland.*

* *Dominion of Canada.*

* *Scotland.*

* *Europe.*

* *Palestine.*

Ancient Geography—Bryce's.

Johnston's Ancient Wall Maps, viz :

* *Orbis Veteribus Notus.* * *Asia Minor Antiqua.*

* *Italia Antiqua.*

* *Orbis Romanus.*

* *Græcia Antiqua.*

History:

Archer's School History of Canada. (N. B. School Series).

†Curtis' Chronological Outlines of English History.

Thompson's History of England.

Collier's History of Rome.

Collier's History of Greece.

Natural History:

*Prang's Natural History Series, (Set).

NOTE.—These aids for oral lessons on Animals and Plants comprise illustrations of two sizes, drawn and colored from nature. Each representative large picture is accompanied by twelve smaller ones (with outlines of subject matter of instruction), showing other animals having the same general structure, and belonging to the same family. The series is adapted for use in schools of every grade, and any Teacher of average ability and skill can use it successfully. One complete set will serve a large graded School by a timely exchange of illustrations between teachers.

Economic Science:

Macadam's Chemistry of Common Things.

Natural Philosophy:

(Text-Book under consideration).

Where any of the following subjects are taught in Superior, High or Grammar Schools, it is prescribed that the Text-books used shall be those named herein, viz:

Natural Science:

Elements of Physical Geography: *Guyot's.*

Elements of Botany: *Gray's How Plants Grow.*

Elements of Animal Physiology. } (Text-Books under consideration).

Elements of Geology.

Elements of Astronomy: *Lockyer's.*

French:

Pujol's Complete French Class-Book, (N.B. edition.)

NOTE.—See also French Reading Books.

† The "Outlines of British History" contained in Royal Readers Nos. IV and V, are deemed superior to those of Curtis' for School purposes.

CLASSICS:

- Latin*—First Latin Book (*Bryce*).
 Second Latin Book (*Bryce*).
 Latin Grammar ——— Scholar's.)
 Latin-English Dictionary (*White's Junior*
 Authors, Oxford Editions:
 Virgil, *Æneid*.
 Horace, *Odes*.
 Cicero, *De Senectute*, and *Pro Archia*.
Greek—First Greek Book (*Bryce*).
 Second Greek Book (*Bryce*).
 Greek Grammar ——— abridged.)
 Greek-English Lexicon, (*Liddell & Scott*
 Authors, Oxford Editions:
 Xenophon, *Anabasis*.
 Homer, *Iliad*.
 Euripides, *Alcestis*.

Of the Conduct and Government of Schools.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—The Board of Education empowered to prescribe Regulations for the organization, government, and discipline of Schools, sec. 5 (4).

All Schools to be non-sectarian, sec. 95.

Teachers to assist Trustees of Graded Schools in classifying the pupils according to attainments, sec. 71 (2); to call the Roll twice daily; to keep a daily Register as prescribed by the Board of Education on pain of forfeiting the Provincial Grant, the Register to be open to inspection; and to teach diligently and faithfully the branches required according to the Law; to maintain order and discipline: sec. 81. To have a care to the health and comfort of the School; to enforce cleanliness; to report to the Trustees the appearance of any contagious disease among the pupils: sec. 82. To hold a public examination of the School each Term; to give notice of the same to the Trustees and parents; to notify all School meetings called by the Trustees: sec. 83. To make an affidavit to the Trustees' Return, sec. 84.

Regulation 17.—Evening Schools: A portion of the instruction provided in any District may, if deemed desirable by the Board of Trustees, be through the medium of Evening Schools, subject to the following provisions:—

- [1] Evening Schools shall be for the free instruction of persons upwards of thirteen and under twenty years of age, who may be debarred from attendance at the Day School. The Trustees may admit persons upwards of twenty years of age, on pre-payment to their Secretary of a reasonable tuition fee.
- [2] Any such Evening School shall be in Session 2½ hours; and in relation to public grants, two evening sessions shall count as one day. The prescribed Register shall be kept, and a Return of the School made by the Board of Trustees in the form directed by the Chief Superintendent.
- [3] The prescribed text-books shall be used in Evening Schools, and supplied to indigent pupils, under twenty years of age, in the same manner as for day schools.

[4] No portion of Provincial or County funds for Education, shall be appropriated in aid of Evening Schools, unless taught by regularly Licensed Teachers.

[5] Evening Schools shall be graded according to the attainments of the pupils.

[6] In all cases, the Board of Education would greatly prefer that the Teachers of Evening Schools should be other than Teachers of Day Schools; but where this may not be practicable, the Board of Trustees may permit the Teacher of the day school to teach four days in the week, and evening school three evenings in the week.

Regulation 18.—The School Year and School Terms: For purposes of administration, the School Year shall be regarded as beginning on the first of November, and shall be divided into two terms: A Winter Term, opening on November 1st, and closing on April 30th; and a Summer Term, opening on May 1st, and closing on October 31st.

Regulation 19.—Holidays, Vacations, Teaching Days, Substitute Holidays and Teaching Days, and Length of Daily Sessions: The following are prescribed and authorized:—

1. *Holidays:* (1) The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday shall be a holiday in all the public Schools; also any day proclaimed as a public holiday throughout the Province, and Good Friday. Also, the second Thursday in January, except in the Cities of St. John and Fredericton, and incorporated Towns organized under sec. 93 of the Law.
- (2) Every Saturday shall be a holiday; but the Board of Trustees in Towns and Cities may, if preferred, allow a half-holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
- (3) In the City of Saint John and the Town of Portland, there shall be the following additional holiday: the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists.
2. *Vacations:* (1) There shall be a Christmas Vacation of two weeks (ten week-days other than Saturdays) in all the Public Schools, beginning and closing as follows:—

When Christmas falls on,	Vacation shall begin on,	School shall re-open on,
Sunday,	Saturday, Dec. 24,	Monday, Jan. 9.
Monday,	Saturday, " 23,	Monday, " 8.
Tuesday,	Saturday, " 22,	Monday, " 7.
Wednesday,	Saturday, " 21,	Monday, " 6.
Thursday,	Wednesday, " 24,	Wednesday, " 7.
Friday,	Wednesday, " 23,	Wednesday, " 6.
Saturday,	Wednesday, " 22,	Wednesday, " 5.

But when Christmas falls on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, the Vacation in the City of St. John shall begin on Saturday, Dec. 20th, 19th or 18th, (as the case may be,) and the Schools shall re-open on Monday, Jan. 5th, 4th, or 3rd, (as the case may be.)

- (2) There shall be a Summer Vacation of three weeks, (fifteen week-days other than Saturdays) in all the public Schools, at such time or times as the Board of Trustees shall decide.
- (3) In the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, and in incorporated towns organized under sec. 93 of the Law, there shall be ten days additional in the Summer, with an Easter Vacation (beginning on Good Friday) of three days, the same being week-days other than Saturdays.
3. *Teaching Days:* All week days not allowed as Holidays, or included in Vacations by the foregoing provisions, are to be regarded by all parties concerned as prescribed Teaching Days.
4. *Substitute Holidays and Substitute Teaching Days:* (1) When for any cause the Board of Trustees shall deem it desirable that any prescribed Teaching Day should be given as a holiday, the School or Schools may be kept in session on the Saturday of the week in which such holiday has been given, and such Saturday shall be held to be in all respects a legal Teaching Day.
- (2) When, owing to illness, or for any other just cause, a Teacher loses any number of prescribed Teaching Days, such Teacher shall have the privilege of making up such lost days, to the number of six during any Term, by teaching on Saturdays; but No School or Department shall be kept in session more than five days per week, for any two consecutive weeks; Nor shall any Teacher teach more than five days per week on the average (vacations not being counted) during the period of his engagement in any Term.
5. *Length of Daily Session:* The hours of Teaching shall not exceed six each day, exclusive of at least an hour allowed at noon for recreation. The Board of Trustees, however, may, if it desires, restrict the number of hours to five. A short recess shall be allowed about the middle of the morning, and the middle of the afternoon sittings. In Elementary departments especially, care should be exercised that the pupils are not confined too closely or too long in the School-room. [The Board of School Trustees of Saint John may, in its discretion, permit one daily session during the Winter Term; but the Board of Education reserves to itself the right of withdrawing at any time the permission herein granted.—Dec. 21, 1872.]

Regulation 20.—*Symbols or Emblems in the School-room:* Symbols or Emblems distinctive of any national or other society, political party, or religious organization, shall not be exhibited or employed in the school room in its general arrangements or exercises; but nothing herein shall be taken to refer to any peculiarity of the Teacher's garb, or to the wearing of the cross or other emblem worn by the members of any denomination of Christians.

Regulation 21.—Privilege of Teachers with respect to opening and closing exercises of Schools : It shall be the privilege of every Teacher to open and close the daily exercises of the School by reading a portion of Scripture, (out of the common or Douay version, as he may prefer), and by offering the Lord's Prayer. Any other prayer may be used by permission of the Board of Trustees. But no Teacher may compel any pupil to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian expressed in writing to the Board of Trustees.

Regulation 22.—Duties of Teachers : It shall be the duty of each and every teacher :—

- (1) To maintain a deportment becoming his position as an educator of the young ; and to strive diligently to have exemplified in the intercourse and conduct of the pupils throughout the School, the principles of Christian morality. To this end, it shall be his duty to give instruction to the School, as occasion may require, concerning such moral actions and habits as the following :

Love and Hatred.	Generosity and covetousness.	Respect for the aged.
Obedience, willing and forced.	Order and punctuality.	Self-conceit.
Truth and falsehood, dissimulation.	Perseverance.	Destructiveness.
Selfishness and self-denial.	Forgiveness of injury.	Tale-telling—when right and wrong.
Gentleness and cruelty.	Patience.	Forbearance & sympathy, due to misfortune and deformity.
Courtesy.	Justice.	
Cleanliness.	Self-Control.	
Loyalty & love of Country.	Contentment.	
	Industry and Indolence.	
- (2) While employed in the discharge of public School duties, not to make use of any religious catechism, nor to interfere, or permit interference on the part of others, with the religious tenets of any pupil.
- (3) To maintain a regular supervision of the pupils in the playground, to see that no improper language is used, and that games are honorably played ; and, generally, to have a care out of school over the deportment of the pupils while absent from their homes.—See REG. 11, Rem. 1.
- (4) Not to enrol upon the School Register, in Districts having more than one department or school, the name of any pupil in any Term, without a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The Teacher shall carefully preserve every such permit till the expiration of the Term. In the event of any pupil being transferred from one department to another during the Term, a line shall be ruled in the Register opposite (to the right of) his name, and the words "*Transferred to — department*" (or *school*) written thereon. A line shall also be ruled (up to the day on which he enters) in the Register of the Teacher receiving the transferred pupil, and the words "*Rec'd by transfer from — department* (or *school*)" written thereon. The atten-

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dance of any pupil transferred to another department or (public) school *within the Term*, shall be dealt with as directed in the Register. (See pp. 7 & 11 of Register; also "Explanations.")

- (5) To keep with the greatest care and accuracy the Register prescribed by the Board of Education (to be supplied by the Board of Trustees, and to remain their property,) and to call the roll just previous to beginning the regular school work each morning and afternoon. All cases of tardiness or absence shall be carefully enquired into and noted in the Register.
- (6) To furnish the pupils with constant employment in their studies, and to endeavour, by judicious and diversified modes to render the exercises of the school pleasant, as well as profitable.
- (7) To practice such discipline as would be exercised by a kind, firm and judicious parent in his family. It is strictly enjoined upon all Teachers to avoid the appearance of indiscreet haste in the discipline of their pupils; and, in any difficult cases which may occur, to apply to the Principal of the School (if a graded one,) or to the Trustees for advice and direction.*
- (8) Subject to the arrangements of the Board of Trustees, to see that the School-house is kept in proper order in respect of cleanliness, neatness, heating and ventilation; and especially that the School-room is always ready for the reception of pupils at least thirty minutes before the time fixed for opening the School.
- (9) To regulate the temperature of the School-room by a thermometer. In winter the temperature during the first School hour in the forenoon or afternoon should not exceed 70°, nor 66° during the rest of the day.
- (10) To have a care that the yards, sheds, and outhouses, are kept in order and that the School house and premises are locked at all proper times. To exercise strict vigilance over the public School property under his charge—the buildings, outhouses, fences, &c., furniture, apparatus, and books, so that they may receive no injury; and give prompt notice in writing to the Secretary of the Trustees, of any supplies which may be required for the School, or of any repairs which may be required to be made to the building, outhouses, furniture, &c.
- (11) To keep in a conspicuous place in the School-room, a Time-table, showing the order of exercises for each day in the week or month, and the time devoted to each per day.
- (12) Not to be absent from the School without permission from the Trustees, except in case of sickness, in which case the absence is to be immediately reported to the Secretary of the Trustees.
- (13) In graded Schools, to attend all meetings of the Teachers of the School called by the Principal. It shall be the duty of the

* The following are modes to be adopted or avoided:—

Proper.—Reproof kindly but firmly given, either in private or before the School, as circumstances require it, or such punishment as the case really warrants, administered as directed in the regulation.

Improper.—Contemptuous language, reproof administered in passion, personal indignity or torture, and violations of the laws of health.

Principal of each School to convene a meeting of the Teachers associated with him at least once a month for conference respecting the interests of all the departments of the School.

- (14) To make the affidavit required by sec. 84 of the Law, and furnish the Board of Trustees, when solicited by them or their Secretary, every reasonable assistance in making the Returns required by the Education Office.
- (15) In case of a change from one School or department to another during a Term, the Teacher is to deposit, on removal, with the Secretary of the Trustees, the required affidavit for the time taught; and such affidavit shall be attached by the Secretary to the Trustees' regular Return at the close of the Term. The affidavit of the Teacher's successor is, in such a case, to include only that portion of the Term during which he has had charge of the School or department, and is to be executed on the blank form contained in the Trustees' Return.
- (16) To hold a public examination of the School each Term, as required by sec. 83 of the Law.
- (17) In graded Schools, to assist the Board of Trustees in classifying the pupils according to their attainments, as required by sec. 71 (2) of the Law.
- (18) To submit his agreement with the Trustees, and also his license to the examination of the Inspector or Chief Superintendent whenever required.
- (19) The Teacher of each department of Graded Schools shall, at the close of each School Term, promptly furnish to the Board of Trustees, a full and duly attested Report of the department under his or her charge, in accordance with the form supplied to the Trustees by the Chief Superintendent. All such Reports shall be forwarded to the Education Office by the Trustees, in connection with their half-yearly Return.

Regulation 23.—Meetings of Teachers: It shall be the duty of all Teachers, unless expressly exempted, to attend any meeting or institution convened or established by the Chief Superintendent, or under his authority for the purpose of systematizing and perfecting the modes of management and Teaching employed in the public schools under their charge, or imparting special instruction in the subjects of English Reading, Vocal Music, Industrial Drawing or other special subject. And in case compliance with this requirement should compel any Teacher to close his school for a part or the whole of any prescribed teaching day or days, no deduction shall be made therefor from the Provincial or County moneys to which the Teacher and Trustees would otherwise have been entitled.

Regulation 24.—Collections, Subscriptions, Presents, &c.:

No collection shall be taken up, or subscriptions solicited for any purpose, or notice of shows or exhibitions given in any School, without the consent of the Trustees; nor shall any Teacher act as agent for text-books, or sell stationery, or receive presents, (unless presented to him on his retiring from the School), nor award prizes or medals of his own to the pupils under his charge.

Regulation 25.—The Teacher of the highest grade of any series of departments conducted in the same building, shall be designated the Principal of the School; and where different grades of Elementary, Advanced, or High Schools are respectively accommodated in separate buildings, the teacher of the highest grade of each shall be designated the Principal. The Principal of a School shall have a responsible supervision over the Time-Tables, exercises, methods and general discipline pursued in all its lower grades.

REMARK.—The Board of Education recommends that Trustees always advise with the Principal in securing suitable Teachers for the other departments of the School.

Regulation 26.—Contagious Diseases: No person shall be admitted to or continue in any public School as a pupil, if he is afflicted with, or has been exposed to, any contagious disease, until all danger of contagion from such pupil, or from the disease or exposure, shall have passed away: as certified in writing by a medical man.

Regulation 27.—Destruction of School Property: Any School property that may be wilfully injured or destroyed by any pupil, is to be made good forthwith by his parent or guardian.

Regulation 28.—Requirements of Pupils: School officers shall make the following requirements of each and every pupil.

- (1) That he come to School clean and tidy in his person and clothes; avoid idleness, profanity, falsehood and deceit, quarrelling and fighting: be kind and courteous to his fellows, obedient to his instructors, diligent in his studies; and conform to the rules of the School.
- (2) That he present to the Teacher an excuse from his parent or guardian, for tardiness or absence from School.
- (3) That he attend (in Districts having more than one department,) the particular department to which he shall be assigned by the Trustees in pursuance of secs. 57, 71 (2,) of the Law.
- (4) That he be present at each inspection and examination of his School or department, or present a satisfactory excuse for absence.

- (5) That he be amenable to the Teacher for any misconduct on the School premises, or in going to and returning from School, except when accompanied by one of his parents or his guardian, or some person appointed by them.
- (6) That he come to School with the prescribed text-books and School requisites needed in his class; (but in case his parents or guardians, after notice, fail to provide the required Books, the Trustees are to provide the same, as directed by the Law.)

Of the Qualifications and Licensing of Teachers.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Different classes of Teachers. sec. 12.

the Board of Education empowered to prescribe regulations for the classification of Teachers, to appoint Examiners, and to grant and cancel licenses; sec. 5 (4).

Regulation 29.—*Licenses obtained previous to January 15, 1872: Licenses issued (or recognized) by authority of the Board of Education previous to January 15, 1872, shall continue to be valid, during the pleasure of the Board, according to the terms thereof, in the districts for which they were originally issued, or for which they may have subsequently been endorsed (or recognized) by the Board.*

[Ordered, That whenever a formal and well grounded complaint from a number of ratepayers in any School District is laid before the Board of Education as to the incompetency of the Teacher engaged in the District, and the Trustees persist in retaining the services of such Teacher, the Board may, in its discretion, order the re-examination of such Teacher at the next regular examination of candidates for Teachers' Certificates.—*November 26th, 1872.*]

REMARK.—Whenever a parent or guardian submits to the Trustees any complaint respecting the action of a Teacher or the conduct of a Pupil, or of the School, and the Trustees refuse or neglect to give due attention to the same, the Board of Education will, on application, cause a proper investigation to be held.

Regulation 30.—*Licensing of Teachers under the operation of the Law:—The following rules are prescribed with respect to the licensing of Teachers under the operation of the Law:*

- (1) *Persons eligible for Examination:* No person shall be eligible for examination for license (except as specially provided by Reg. 32,) or for advancement of Class, unless presenting to the Chief

Superintendent *one month* previous to the date fixed herein (3) for examination, satisfactory* proof—

If a male, that he is 18 years of age; if a female, that she is 16 years of age:

That he or she is of temperate habits and good moral character: Has attended the Provincial Training School at least one Term; or

Holds, at the time of application, a valid license granted previous to Jan. 15, 1872; under the authority of the Board of Education; or

Has undergone training at a recognized Training or Normal School in another country; or

Holds a diploma from a chartered College or University.

and no person, except one who, on examination, has failed to obtain a license of any class, or, of the first class by reason of bad spelling, or a student in continuous attendance at the Provincial Training School, shall be eligible for more than one examination within a period of twelve months. Graduates of a chartered College or University shall be at liberty to apply for examination in all the subjects of the syllabus, or in reading and professional subjects only.

(2) *Provincial Licenses*: All Licenses issued by authority of the Board of Education, bearing date subsequent to January 15, 1872, (except as specially provided by Reg. 32) shall be under Seal of the Board; and shall be valid throughout the Province of New Brunswick, during the good behaviour of the holders.

(3) *Times and Stations of Examination*: An examination shall be held each year at Fredericton in March and September, and at St. John and Chatham in September only,—beginning in each case at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the third Tuesday of the Month. The examination shall be held in such buildings as may be appointed by the Chief Superintendent, who shall give notice thereof in such manner as he shall deem proper. Each station of examination shall be open to eligible candidates from all parts; and no candidate shall be allowed any opportunity of examination other than as specified above.

(4) *Written Examinations*: Except in Reading, the examination shall be conducted wholly on paper; and the Chief Superintendent shall prepare and have printed suitable questions for each class, in accordance with the prescribed syllabus of examination; and shall supply a sufficient quantity of these papers, together with copies of such rules and instructions as he may deem expedient for the due conduct of the examination. The examination papers shall be securely sealed, and the seal on each package shall be broken only

* In complying with this requirement, candidates will use the following form:—

SIR:

I hereby declare my intention of being a candidate for _____ Class License at the Examination to be held in _____, beginning on the third Tuesday of _____ next. (If the candidate is to be examined in reading and professional work only, it must be so stated here.

I forward herewith certificates of age, temperate habits, and good moral character. I hold a valid License of the _____ Class, granted (or recognized) by the Board of Education of New Brunswick, previous to Jan. 15, 1872. [Or: I have attended the Training (or Normal) School, located at _____, for the period of _____, as certified by the enclosed papers]. [Or: I was graduated at _____ University (or College), situated at _____ in the year _____, as will appear from the enclosed (calendar, certificate, or diploma).] [Sgd.] _____

To the Chief Superintendent, Education Office,
Fredericton, N. B.

in the presence of the candidates when required for actual use in the examination.

(5) *Chief Superintendent to have charge of the Examination—Reading:* The Chief Superintendent of Education shall, either in person or by his deputy, preside at every examination; and shall, previously to distributing any question-papers to the candidates present, determine by oral exercises whether any candidate's knowledge and abilities with respect to Reading are sufficiently accurate and excellent to permit such candidate to undergo further examination for the class of License for which application has been made.

(6) *The Examination to be undergone in good faith:* The Chief Superintendent, or his deputy, shall place on file in the Education Office, a sworn report of the examination, in which he shall record any known infringement of the Regulations of the Board. In the event of any candidate taking into the room any book, notes, or any thing from which to derive assistance in the examination, or copying from another, or allowing another to copy from him, it shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent, or his deputy, to dismiss such candidate at once from the examination, and to remove his name from the candidates' list; but if in any case the evidence of want of good faith be not clear at the time, or be obtained subsequent to such dismissal, the case shall be duly recorded in writing, and the candidate's papers shall be rejected if the evidence be conclusive.

(7) *Estimation of Candidates' papers:* At the close of the examination the Chief Superintendent shall promptly forward each candidate's papers to the examiners appointed by the Board of Education, a portion to each, viz: to the Examiner in LANGUAGE, the Examiner in GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY, the Examiner in MATHEMATICS, and the Examiner in TEACHING and SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. Each Examiner shall express his judgment of the merits of each paper submitted to him, by means of numbers—taking 100 as the highest possible mark. The Examiner shall return the papers as promptly as possible to the Chief Superintendent, who shall preserve them on file for a period of five years.

(8) *Spelling:* Each Examiner shall note and report the number of ordinary words mis-spelled by each candidate; and the average of marks obtained by any candidate on his whole examination shall be increased or diminished by .5 as many times as the number of words so reported shall be less or more than 6. No candidate who mis-spells upwards of 6 ordinary words in the course of the examination shall be deemed qualified to receive a license in advance of the second class. At the September examination in each year, an exercise in spelling shall on application be prepared for candidates who at any previous examination made an average of 60 or upwards on the papers of the first class, and were debarred from receiving license of the first class by reason of bad spelling. The exercise shall not exceed one hour in length and shall be confined to common words, and any such candidate not making more than six errors shall be granted a license of the first class without further examination.

(9) *Standards of award.* In awarding Licenses, the following principles shall be strictly adhered to:—

- (a) To obtain the class worked for, the average of the Examiners' marks (the provisions respecting spelling being duly observed), must be 50 or upwards; to obtain the next lower class, the average must be 40 or upwards; and to obtain the second below the one worked for, the average must be at least 30.
- (b) In each case, no mark (except for mental arithmetic) may be further below half of the required average than the actual average is above the requirement, with this limitation—that where there are more than one paper demanded under one general subject (as in the case of History, Mathematics, &c.,) if the average of the marks on these papers equals the required general average, these papers shall be exempt from the operation of this principle; and that any candidate making the required average for a given class, shall not be debarred hereby from receiving the next lower class.
- (c) In order to obtain a License of the Grammar-School Class, candidates will be required to make a general average of 50 or upwards on the whole examination, with no mark in the English branches further below 37.50 than such average is above 50. In Latin the average of marks must be 50 or upwards, and in Greek 37.50 or upwards. Candidates for this license who have previously made an average of 75 or upwards on the syllabus prescribed for the first class, are to work papers on those subjects only which are peculiar to the syllabus for the Grammar-School Class.
- (d) Candidates for either the first or Grammar-School Class, working the exercises on professional subjects only (1), will be required to make an average of 75 or upwards.

(10) *Results of Examination.* Each candidate shall be notified by mail of the result of his examination, and be furnished with a memorandum of the estimates placed upon his several papers by the examiners.

Regulation 31.—Syllabus of Examination: Candidates for the several classes of License, shall be subject to examination in accordance with the following minimum requirements:

REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CANDIDATES.

(1) *The School System.*—To be familiar with the leading principles of the School Law of New Brunswick and the Regulations of the Board of Education.

(2) *School Management.*—To have a knowledge of School organization as applied under the Law of New Brunswick, the classification of pupils, the arrangement of studies, the objects and means of discipline, the necessity and means of adequate ventilation of school-rooms, and suitable means of securing the comfort of the pupils.

(3) *Teaching.*—To have a knowledge of METHOD, and to be able to exemplify the same by notes of lessons on any given subject of instruction.

REMARK.—The questions set in the foregoing subjects will be graduated according to the class of license applied for.

(4) *Spelling.*—To be able to spell correctly the words they make use of.

(5) *Writing.*—To be able to write a fair, legible hand: and to give systematic instruction in writing.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

Class III.

LANGUAGE:

Reading.—To read with distinct utterance, and due attention to the punctuation: (*Royal Readers*, Nos. I—V.)

English Grammar.—1. To classify and inflect any words of the language. 2. To parse any ordinary sentence, and apply the rules of Syntax.* 3. To analyze simple sentences: (Robertson's *English Grammar*).

Composition.—1. To correct simple examples of the wrong use of words. 2. To write narrative composition from Questions on a given reading lesson: *Royal Readers*, Nos. II, III, IV.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

History.—1. To be well acquainted with the chief events in the History of New Brunswick.

Geography.—1. To know the Geography of New Brunswick. 2. To be able to draw from memory an outline map of the Province, with the chief rivers and towns accurately marked. 3. To be familiar with the first five pages of the chapter "The Earth as a Planet," the leading principles of "Physical Geography," and the General Geography of North America and the British Islands,—as contained in Calkin's *Geography of the World*.

MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic.—1. To work simple questions in Mental Arithmetic. 2. To be familiar with the contents of the prescribed text-book on *Elementary Arithmetic*, and to be able to apply the methods therein employed to the solution of given Arithmetical questions.

See "REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CANDIDATES."

Class II.

LANGUAGE:

Reading.—1. To read both prose and verse with distinctness, correct pronunciation, fluency, and a due regard to pauses: *Royal Readers*, Nos. I to VI, and Munroe's *Manual*.

English Grammar.—1. To classify grammatically any promiscuous assemblage of words, with reasons for the classification adopted.

* REMARK 1.—Candidates are to proceed from the general to the particular in their parsing exercises, e. g.:—

Word.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Inflections.	Syntax.	Rule of Syntax.
<i>Horses</i>	Noun.	Com.	{ Plural, 3rd Person, Masculine gender, Nom. case.	{ The subject of the Verb "eat."	{ The subject of the Verb is in the Nom. case.
<i>eat</i>	Verb	{ Trans. Irreg.	{ Act. Voice, Indic. Mood, Pres. tense, Plural, 3rd Person	{ Agrees with its subject "Horses."	{ The Verb agrees with its subj't in number & person
<i>grass.</i>	Noun.	Com.	{ Sing., 3rd Person, Neut. gender, Obj. case.	{ The object of the Verb "eat."	{ The object of a Verb or Prepo'n is in the Obj. case

2. To inflect any given words. 3. To analyze and parse any ordinary sentence. (Robertson's *English Grammar*.)

Composition.—1. To be able to unite narrative composition from the questions on a given reading lesson, Royal Readers, Nos. II, III, IV, V; and to be familiar with the contents of Dalgleish's *Introductory Text-Book*.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

History.—1. To have a good knowledge of the History of Canada and Great Britain.

Geography.—1. To be able to draw from memory an outline map of any Province of the Dominion of Canada, with the chief rivers and towns accurately marked.—2. To be able to draw an outline map of North America from memory, and to correctly indicate the great mountain ranges and chief rivers.—3. To have a good knowledge of the principal contents of Calkin's *Geography of the World*, including the uses of the Terrestrial Globe.

MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic.—1. To work questions in Mental Arithmetic.—2. To be familiar with the contents of the prescribed *Elementary Arithmetic*, and also Sangster's *National Arithmetic* as far as Compound Interest, inclusive, and to give the reasons for any rule.

Algebra.—To have a knowledge of Algebra to the end of Simple Equations. (Todhunter's *Algebra for Beginners*.)

Geometry.—The 1st Book of Euclid.

NOTE.—Female Candidates of this Class will not be required to work exercises in Algebra or Geometry, but when worked, credit will be given, and the subjects will not be reckoned in the divisor.

Book-Keeping.—To understand the keeping of Accounts by Single Entry. (Eaton & Frazee's *Elementary Treatise*.)

Chemistry of Common Things.—To be familiar with Macadam's *Chemistry of Common Things*.

See "REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CANDIDATES."

Class I.

LANGUAGE:

Reading.—1. To read a passage in prose and another in verse, with distinct utterance, correct pronunciation, proper pauses, fluency

† REMARK 2.—In exercises in analysis, candidates are to give (1) a "general" analysis, and (2) a "detailed" analysis in the following form:—

SUBJECT.		PREDICATE.		
Enlargement of Subject.	Simple Subject.	Simple Pred.	Completion of Pred.	Extension of Predicate.
The good	man	took	him	at once (time) to his house, (place).

and a just expression of the sentiments of the passage: (*Royal Readers*, Nos. I to VI, and *Munroe's Manual*.)

English Grammar.—To be able to answer any questions founded on Robertson's *English Grammar*, and to analyze and parse any English sentence.

Composition.—To be able to unite narrative composition from the reading lessons, *Readers*, Nos. II to VI inclusive; and to answer any questions founded on Dalgleish's *Introductory*, and *Advanced Text-Books*.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

History.—To be familiar with Canadian History, British History, and the Outlines of General History.

Geography.—1. To draw from memory an outline map of any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of the Continents, with the mountain ranges and chief rivers accurately marked. 2. To answer any questions founded on Calkin's *Geography of the World*.

MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic.—1. To work questions in Mental Arithmetic. 2. To answer questions founded on the prescribed *Elementary Arithmetic* and Sangster's *National Arithmetic*. 3. To give the rule for any Arithmetical process, and demonstrate the truth of such rule.

Algebra.—To understand Algebra as far as the end of Quadratic Equations. (Todhunter's *Algebra*.) [Quadratics will not be required of female candidates, but credit will be given for any questions wrought.]

Geometry.—The first four Books of Euclid. [The first two Books only will be required of female candidates, but credit will be given for any additional work.]

Practical Mathematics: To be versed in right and oblique-angled Trigonometry, the Mensuration of Surfaces and Simple Solids, and to have a fair knowledge of Land Surveying and Navigation. [Practical Mathematics will not be required of female candidates, but credit will be given for any questions worked, while the subject will not be reckoned in the divisor.]

Book-Keeping.—To be familiar with Book-Keeping as given in Eaton & Frazee's *Elementary Treatise*.

Chemistry.—The Chemistry of Common Things, (*Macadam*.)

Natural Philosophy.—To have a good knowledge of elementary Mechanics.

See "REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CANDIDATES."

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASS.

Candidates making application for examination in this Class are to work all the papers of Class I, except as specified in Reg. 30 (1). The Examiners are to exact work of a more scholarly character than in the case of candidates for class I.

English Literature.

Latin.—1. The Latin Grammar. 2. To be able to translate and parse any of the following Authors: Caesar—*De Bello Gallico*, Books I.—III.; Horace—*Odes*, Book I. and *Ars Poetica*; Virgil—*Æneid*, Books I.—III.; Cicero—*De Senectute* and *Pro Archia*.

Greek.—1. The Greek Grammar. 2. To be able to translate and parse accurately any of the following authors: Xenophon—*Anabasis*, Books I.—II.; Homer—*Iliad*, Books I.—III.; Euripides—*Alcectis*.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

History.—To have a good knowledge of Grecian and Roman History.

Geography.—To know the ancient Geography of Greece and Italy. (*Bryce*.)

MATHEMATICS.—1. Two additional Books of Euclid. 2. Solid and Spherical Geometry (*Wormill's*). 3. Algebra (*Todhunter's* advanced Algebra, or an equivalent).

Chemistry.—Inorganic.

Physiology.—The leading principles of Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

NOTE.—See Regulation 30 (1) (8) (9) (d). Special questions will be set for candidates of this class who apply for examination on professional subjects only, [Reg. 31 (1) (2) (3)].

Regulation 32.—*Local Licenses of the Third Class*: Until otherwise ordered, persons who may be ineligible for examination under Reg. 30 (1), or being eligible, desire to engage in teaching before the half-yearly examination, may be examined by the County Inspector on the Syllabus prescribed for candidates for Class III., if the Inspector judges their services needed in any portion of his County, either in the capacity of teachers or class-room assistants; and the Inspector may, in his discretion, grant a license of the Third Class, in the form supplied by the Board of Education, to any such person. Every such license shall be valid only in the County in which issued, and for the period of one year. No Inspector shall issue a license to any person who shall have previously obtained one in another County, or renew one issued in his own County, without express permission of the Board of Education; and no Inspector shall endorse or continue any license whatever. Any local license issued under the authority of this Regulation shall be immediately reported to the Chief Superintendent by the County Inspector.

Of Trustees and Auditors.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Declaration of office, secs. 63, 64; in case of neglect or refusal, secs. 63, 65, 66; term of office, secs. 59, 60, 61; resignation of office, sec. 62; vacation of office, sec. 67. [For constitution of the Board of Trustees in Saint John, Fredericton, and incorporated towns organized under sec. 93, term of office, &c., see sec. 92 (1) (2) (3) (4)].

Organization of the Board of Trustees, appointment of a Secretary, his bond, duties and remuneration, secs. 72, 73, 92 (2) (3) (4).

Board of Trustees a corporate body, secs. 58, 92 (1); corporate and personal responsibility of Trustees, secs. 39, 40, 92 (3).

Election or appointment of Auditors, secs. 47, 54, 10 (4), 92 (14); their duties, secs. 80, 92 (16).

Powers and duties of Board of Trustees with respect to—

1. Serving upon the Assessors of Rates a copy of the boundaries of the School District, secs. 28, 34; see also secs. 27, 30, 31, 33, 35.
2. School property, secs. 70, 92 (15) (5), see also Reg. 33.
3. Providing school accommodation and school privileges, secs. 71, 45, 92 (5). See also pp. 36, 37, and Regs. 5 to 17.
4. Classification of pupils according to attainments, and withholding School privileges from refractory or vicious pupils, secs. 71 (2), 57, 92 (5) (16). See also pp. 35, 36, 37.
5. Admission of pupils from other Districts, secs. 71 (1), 92 (16).
6. Employing or dismissing Teachers, secs. 71 (3), 92 (5) (16). See also p. 39, and Regs. 2, 3, 29.
7. Visitation, supervision, opening or re-opening of Schools, secs. 71 (4), 92 (5) (16). See also Regs. 19 to 28, 29, Rem.
8. The exclusive use in the School of the Text-Books prescribed by the Board of Education (Reg. 16) and their supply in certain cases, secs. 71 (4) (5), 26, 92 (5) (16).
9. The health of the School, secs. 71 (4), 82, 92 (5) (16). See also Regs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
10. Obtaining the authorization of the Board of Education to their "estimate" when the School meeting fails to provide the necessary means, sec. 45.
11. Borrowing money by Certificates and Debentures, secs. 70 (3), 26; in Moncton, sec. 90; in cities and incorporated towns organized under the 93rd section, sec. 92.
12. The assessment and collection of rates, secs. 45, 38, 43, 74, 75, 92; exemptions, secs. 36, 37; remedy in case of error, secs. 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 78.
13. Transmission of a School Return to the Chief Superintendent, secs. 79, 92 (5).
14. The audit of all Accounts, secs. 80, 92 (14).
- [15. Personal expenses incurred by the Trustees in the execution of their trust, sec. 26].
16. Notices of the Annual School Meeting, secs. 48, 49, 88; of certain Special School Meetings, sec. 55.
17. Calling School Meetings to order, and presiding till the election of a Chairman, sec. 50.
18. Presentation of an Annual Report to the District Meeting, sec. 79; Reports in cities and incorporated towns, sec. 92 (5).

REMARK 1.—The Trustees represent the inhabitants of the District, and are to transact all School business in their stead, and on their behalf. The interests of Education cannot thrive in any District unless these officers efficiently discharge their duties. Much of past weakness and imperfection is remedied by enlarging the powers of Trustees; and defining more specifically their important duties. Sound judgment should be exercised by the various Dis-

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tricts in choosing fit men for the office—men of intelligence, of business habits, and of educational zeal. A faithful discharge of the duties of a Trustee will require no small labour. But every community may fairly claim the services of its best men in a matter of universal interest and importance. Besides, provision is made for the retiring of one of the members of the trusteeship annually.

REMARK 2.—By the provisions of sec. 71, it is made the duty of the Trustees to provide school privileges free for all the children of the District, and to contract with Teachers. Every Board of Trustees should exercise all its powers under law in a wise discharge of these duties, submitting a clear report to the annual meeting of the educational condition of the District, the receipt and expenditure of all school moneys, and the amount that the Trustees estimate to be required for the due discharge of their duties for the year. It is for the meeting to add to or diminish this estimate, according to its best judgment of the requirements of the District. Should the meeting fail to vote the means necessary to meet liabilities arising from agreements or contracts already made by the Trustees, or to be made during the year in order to provide school privileges free for all the children of the District, the Trustees are empowered to levy and collect their estimate on its being authorized by the Board of Education, sec. 45. The occurrence of the annual meeting near the middle of a School Term, need not, therefore, in any way prevent schools from being carried on without interruption.

REMARK 3.—Each member of the Board of Trustees should be notified of any meeting of the corporation. It is competent for a majority of the Trustees thus convened to transact business.

REMARK 4.—The Trustees are to procure the School Register prescribed by the Board of Education, from the County Inspector. They should satisfy themselves that the Register is properly kept by the Teacher. The Register, when filled, is to be carefully preserved by the Trustees as a part of the School documents of the District.

REMARK 5.—The Trustees (and not the Teachers, as under the former Law) are to make Returns to the Chief Superintendent. See Regulation 22, (14) (15.)

REMARK 6.—The provisions of the Law respecting the duties of the Trustees, and their Secretary, and the Auditor, are too explicit to require explanation. The above "REFERENCES TO THE LAW," and the general Regulations of the Board of Education, will supply necessary information on the several subjects treated of. The following Forms are appended for the assistance of the Trustees.

FORMS.

1. BOND OF THE TRUSTEES' SECRETARY: (*Law, secs. 72, 73*) to be lodged by the Trustees with the Clerk of the Peace (or Secretary-Treasurer of incorporated Counties).

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we [name of Secretary], as Principal, and [names of two Sureties], are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of [insert a sum at least equal to that to be raised by the District during the year], of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to our Lady

the Queen, her heirs and successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself for the whole and any part thereof, and the heirs, executors and administrators of us, and each of us, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals, dated this _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____

Whereas the said _____ has been duly appointed Secretary to the "Trustees of School District Number _____, in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____," [or as the case may be].

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said [name of Secretary] do and shall at all times hereafter during his continuance in the said office, well and faithfully perform all the duties thereof, and on ceasing to hold the same, forthwith on demand hand over to the Trustees of the said District or to his successor in office on the order of the Trustees, all books, papers, moneys, accounts and other property in his possession or control by virtue of his said office, then the said obligation to be void, otherwise to continue in full force and effect.

[Name of Sec.]	[Seal.]
[Name of Secretary.]	[do.]
[do. do.]	[do.]

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
[Name of Witness]. }

2. CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT WITH TEACHERS: See Reg. 2.

3. IN TRANSMITTING THE ESTIMATE made under the authority of Sec. 45, to the County Inspector, for the authorization of the Board of Education, Trustees are to comply with the following Form:—

School District No. _____, in the Parish of _____,
in the County of _____.

To the County Inspector.

SIR,—The Trustees of this School District being unable to discharge the duties devolved upon them by section 42 of the Common Schools Act, 1871, (sec. 71 of the *Manual*), through failure of the School Meeting to provide the necessary means, have, as authorized by law, made the following Estimate of the amount required during the year in the discharge of their duties, viz:—

For Teacher's Salary, \$ _____
For School accommodation, \$ _____

Total. \$ _____

[Here supply any necessary explanations of the Estimate].

Annexed will be found (1) a List of all the residents of the District liable to a Poll Tax for Schools, so far as the Trustees have been able to make such list; and (2) a list, duly certified by the Clerk of the Peace, of the amount of the taxable valuation of the Property and Income liable to be assessed in the District.

The Trustees request that, on receipt, you will transmit your report on this application to the Chief Superintendent, and solicit the authorization of the Board of Education for the levying and collecting of the amount of the Estimate submitted.

[Date.] _____ Trustees.
A. B. }
C. D. }
E. F. }

4. ASSESSMENT LIST: To be forwarded, after the names of ratepayers have been entered in column (1) by the Trustees,

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to the Clerk of the Peace, or Secretary-Treasurer of incor-
porated Counties. [In the case of a Border District compris-
ing more than one County, a List of the District's resident
and non-resident ratepayers belonging to any one County, is
to be sent to the Clerk of the Peace of that County only. In
any such case, each List is to be executed as indicated.]

LIST.

List of Ratepayers liable to be assessed for local School purposes in School
District number —, in the Parish [or Parishes] of —, in the County [or
Counties] of —, and assessment upon said District to levy the sum of \$ —
in accordance with the vote of the School District [or "according to the
order of the Board of Education dated the — day of — A. D. 187 " where
the assessment is made under such an order.]

NAMES OF RATEPAYERS. Sec. 1. [This column is to be filled in by the Trus- tees before the paper is forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, Sec. 74].	Total amount of "tax- able valuation" of prop- erty and income on the Parish assessment list last on file, Sec. 74. [This column is to be filled in by the Clerk of the Peace (or Secretary Treasurer) Sec. 74].	SCHOOL-RATE. Amount of rate for local School purposes. [This column is to be filled in by the Trustees, after the paper is returned to them by the Clerk of the Peaces.]		
(1)	(2)	(3)		
Names of resident ratepayers of the Dis- trict [Sec. 26 (1)]:—		On Property and Income.	Poll-Tax.	Total Tax.
A. B.	\$	\$	\$	\$
C. D.				
E. F.				
Names of residents of the Parish being non-residents of the District but liable to rates under Sec. 33.				
G. H.				
Names of ratepayers non-residents in the Parish [Sec. 26 (2)]:				
I. J.				
K. L.				
Names of Corpora- tions, &c., &c., liable to rates under Sec. 26 (3):				
M. N.				
[Space for poll tax- payers only, Sec. 26.]				
Total,	\$	\$	\$	\$

[Date.] Clerk of the Peace.

O. P.
Q. R. } Trustees.
S. T. }

The Trustees having added the names of those liable only for poll tax, and having placed in column (3) the amounts payable by each person in respect of property and income and poll tax, or poll tax alone, and having signed such Assessment List, should write at the bottom or on the back of the List, as follows, Secs. 74 (3),

To _____

Secretary to the Trustees:—

You are hereby authorized and directed to collect from the persons herein the amounts set opposite their names as the amount of rate for school purposes.

[Date.] _____

Or: To _____

Parish Collector.

You are hereby authorized and directed to collect from the persons named herein the amounts set opposite their names as the amount of rate for local school purposes, and when collected pay the same over to the Secretary to the Trustees of the aforesaid District.

O. P. }
Q. R. } Trustees
S. T. }

[Date.] _____

O. P. }
Q. R. } Trustees.
S. T. }

5. COLLECTION OF DISTRICT SCHOOL RATES: *The Trustees may direct the rates to be collected at any time after the same have been imposed, sec. 38; and, as near as may be, in the same manner as other rates and taxes, sec. 74 (3).*

[The rates may either be collected by the Secretary of the Trustees, or the Trustees may at any time deliver to the Parish Collector a copy of the District Assessment List, with a precept subscribed or endorsed thereon, requiring the Collector to collect from the several persons named in such list the sums set opposite their names respectively, as the amount of their School rates, and to pay the same, when collected, to the Secretary of the School Trustees, Secs. 75, 76, 77.]

1. In the case of persons residing in the Parish in which the District is situate—

The Secretary shall demand the rates from the ratepayers. If the rate be not paid within ten days after demand, the Secretary shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the County, who, upon oath being made by the Secretary that the rate has not been paid and that ten days have elapsed since demand, shall issue execution against the ratepayer.

The Form of the Execution is as follows:—

COUNTY.—ss

To any Constable of the Parish of _____

Levy of the Goods and Chattels of _____ within your Parish, the sum of _____ which has been assessed upon him for School purposes, in the year 187 _____, by the Trustees of School District number _____, in the Parish of _____ in the County of _____ also for costs, the whole being _____ besides costs of levying this Execution, and have the money before me at my office on the day of _____, to be paid to _____ Secretary to said Trustees [or Parish Collector]; and for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, take the said _____ and deliver him to the Keeper of the Gaol for the said County, who is required to receive him and keep him safely _____ days, unless the same with costs be sooner paid; and make return hereof at the day and place aforesaid. Dated this _____ day of _____ A. D. 187 _____

Justice of the Peace.

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If the ratepayer be imprisoned he shall not be detained more than one day for every forty cents of the amount to be levied, nor more than fifty days in the whole, whatever the amount: at the expiration thereof he shall be discharged, but the execution shall remain in force against the personal property of the defendant for twelve months after such discharge.

II. In the case of persons residing in the County but not residing in the Parish in which the District is situate—

The same steps may be taken as in the case of residents in the Parish; or

If demand of payment has not been made, the Secretary may publish in the *Royal Gazette*, for three months, a list of such persons, with the amounts of their respective rates, and a notice that unless such rates, with the costs of advertising, are paid within that time, proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the amount; and at the expiration of the three months, if the rates remain unpaid, the Secretary shall apply to a Justice of the County, who, upon oath being made that the notice has been duly published in the *Gazette*, and that the rates and expenses have not been paid, shall issue execution against such person as above.*

III. In the case of persons residing out of the County but having a known place of residence in the Province—

The Secretary may in his own name, after demand, sue such ratepayer in any Court having jurisdiction, and in such case an extract from the list containing the rate of such person, certified by the Clerk of the Peace or Secretary-Treasurer of the County, as the case may be, shall be conclusive evidence of the assessment; or

The Secretary may publish in the *Royal Gazette*, for three months, a list of such persons, with the amounts of their respective rates, and a notice that unless such rates, with the costs of advertising, are paid within that time, the real estate of such persons will be sold, or other proceedings taken for the recovery of the amount, and if any such person shall neglect to pay his assessment within the time limited by such notice, the Secretary shall apply to a Justice of the Peace of the County where such person resides, who, upon the production of a certificate from the Clerk of the Peace or Secretary-Treasurer of the County, as the case may be, where the assessment was made, of the amount of such assessment and the costs of advertising, and that due notice has been given as above, shall issue an execution against the person, his goods and chattels, as above.

If such an execution shall not have been satisfied, proceedings may, upon the return thereof, be taken against the real estate of the ratepayer; for which purpose the Secretary shall make and subscribe an affidavit in the Form A, and any two Justices of the Peace of the County shall thereupon, on the application of the Secretary, issue a Warrant B, directing the Sheriff to sell the real estate. The affidavit shall be annexed to the Warrant; and the Sheriff shall execute the Warrant according to the exigencies thereof.*

IV. In the case of persons not residing in the Province—

The Secretary shall give the notice as above in the *Royal Gazette*; and on neglect to pay the rate and costs of advertising within the three months, he shall make and subscribe an affidavit in the Form A, and any Justice of the County shall thereupon, on application of the Secretary, issue a Warrant C, directing the Sheriff to sell the real estate. The affidavit shall be annexed to the warrant, and the Sheriff shall execute the warrant according to the exigencies thereof.*

A

Form of Affidavit to be made by the Secretary previous to the issuing of Warrant for sale of real estate:—

A. B. of _____, in the County of _____, and Province of New Brunswick, Secretary to the School Trustees of District number _____, in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____, for the year 187____, maketh oath and saith that by an assessment made by the Trustees of the said District, and dated the _____ day of A. D. 187____, the sum of _____ was directed to be collected from C. D., a non-resident owner of real estate in the said parish; that the portion of the said assessment applicable to the said C. D. has been duly published according to law, and that no part of the said sum of money has been paid.

Sworn to before me at _____ in _____ day _____ A. B.
of the County aforesaid, this _____ day _____
of A. D. 187____

E. J., J. P.

B

Warrant to sell land:

County to-wit: To the Sheriff of the County of _____, C. D. having been assessed by the Trustees of School District number _____, in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____, in the sum of _____ for the year 187____, and due notice according to law having been given and the same not having been paid, and A. B., Secretary to the Trustees of said District, having applied to the undersigned, two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, we do order and command you to seize all the real estate of the said C. D. within your County; and if the said sum and _____ for costs together with your charges and expenses, be not paid within one year from the delivery of this warrant to you, that you sell at public auction to the highest bidder, first giving thirty days's notice of such sale, so much of the real estate of the said C. D. situate within the said Parish as shall be sufficient to pay the said assessment and the costs, together with your costs and charges, and make return hereof according to law.

Dated the _____ day of _____ A. D. 187____. E. F., J. P.
G. H., J. P.

C.

Warrant to sell land in case of person residing out of the Province:—[The same as Form B, except that it may be issued by one Magistrate.]

* If the Secretary goes out of office or dies after advertising, proceedings may be completed by his successor, who must make affidavit of the regularity of the proceedings taken by himself, and that by diligent search and enquiry he verily believes that the proceedings taken by his predecessor have been regular.

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6. RATE BILL: [OR the Secretary may, if preferred, use the completed List (p. 75) instead of issuing Rate-bills.]

MEMO:

SCHOOL DISTRICT, Number —, Parish of —, County of —.

Total amount of Assess-
ment on District, \$

To —,

Of which \$ — is for new
School House or School
grounds, sec- 72.

Apportionment.

Poll Tax, \$

Assessment on Prop-
erty and Income, \$

Total, \$

Take notice that you are assessed in the sum of —, for local School purposes in the said District. This sum you are required to pay to the Secretary of Trustees, on or before the — day of —. A deduction of two and a half per cent. on the amount for current support will be made as directed by law, on payment of this Rate-bill within the time specified herein.

By order of the Trustees.

—, Secretary.

[Date.]

7. FORM OF TRUSTEES' WARRANT FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE COST OF PRESCRIBED TEXT BOOKS, from any parent, master, or guardian, (the same not being indigent,) refusing or neglecting to furnish, after notice, a child under his care with the necessary prescribed books; Sec. 71 (5):—

To —

Secretary to the Trustees:

You are hereby authorized and directed to collect from — the sum of —, being the cost of school books supplied by the Trustees to his child, (or servant, or ward, as the case may be).

[Date.]

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

8. FORM OF A CERTIFICATE (OR CERTIFICATES) OF INDEBTEDNESS:

The Trustees of School District number —, in the Parish of —, in the County of —, having been authorized by the School Meeting [or, by the Board of Education, as the case may be,] to borrow the sum of — for the building of a School House [or for the purchase or improvement of School grounds, or for the purchase of a School House or for the furnishing of the same, as the case may be], the said Trustees hereby acknowledge the receipt of a loan for such purpose from A. B. of the sum of —, and hereby for themselves and their successors covenant and agree with the said A. B., his executors, administrators and assigns, to repay with interest the said sum of — to A. B., his executors, administrators or assigns, by — equal annual instalments of — dollars, with interest on the principal, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the money so borrowed shall be a charge upon the said School District.

C. D. }
E. F. } Trustees. [Corporate Seal.]
G. H. }

[Date.]

NOTE.—If desirable, the Trustees can issue Certificates payable severally in one, two, three, or more years.

9. NOTICES OF SCHOOL MEETINGS: *Form of Notices of the Annual District School Meeting :*

The Ratepayers of — School District number —, in the Parish [or Parishes] of —, in the County [or Counties] of —, are hereby notified that the Annual School Meeting will be held, as required by Law, on the — day of —, in —, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

[Date.] A. B. } Trustees.
C. D. }
E. F. }

Form of Notices of a Special District School Meeting :

The Ratepayers of — School District number —, in the Parish [or Parishes] of —, in the County [or Counties] of —, are hereby notified that a Special School Meeting, as authorized by Law, will be held on the — day of — in —, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of [here specify the objects of the meeting].

[Date.] A. B. } Trustees.
C. D. }
E. F. }

10. A FORM OF DEED OF SCHOOL GROUNDS, adapted to the ordinary circumstances of transfer of lands :

THIS INDENTURE made this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —, between A. B. of the Parish of —, in the County of —, and Province of New Brunswick, [state occupation or calling] and C. D. his wife, of the one part, and "The Trustees of School District Number —, in the Parish of —, in the County of —," [or "The Board of School Trustees of Saint John," or as the case may be,] hereinafter referred to as the Trustees, of the other part, Witnesseth, that in consideration of — dollars now paid by the said Trustees out of the funds of the School Corporation to the said A. B. by way of purchase money, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), the said parties of the first part do hereby grant, bargain and sell unto the said Trustees, their successors and assigns, All that lot and piece of land situate in the parish of — and County of —, and bounded as follows, &c., [describing it in full] together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto; and all the estate, interest, dower and right of dower of the said parties of the first part in the same.—To have and to hold the said hereditaments and premises to the said Trustees, their successors and assigns, forever—to the uses and upon the trusts, and with, under and subject to the powers in relation to the taking and holding by School Trustees of School lands and premises, contained in "The Common Schools Act, 1871," or any Act or Acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. And the said A. B. doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the said Trustees, their successors and assigns, that he hath the right to convey the said hereditaments in manner aforesaid; and that the said Trustees shall have quiet possession and enjoyment of the said hereditaments free from all encumbrances; and that the said parties of the first part will, at the cost of the said Trustees, execute such further assurances of the said lands as shall be requisite.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }
E. F., Witness.

A. B. [Seal.]
C. D. [Seal.]

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[Seal.]

[Seal.]

An acknowledgment of the execution of the Deed in form following (to be written on the Deed) is to be made before a Justice of the Peace of the County in which the land lies, [or other person duly qualified to take acknowledgments of Deeds.]

COUNTY OF — :

Be it remembered that on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me, G. H., a Justice of the Peace of the said County, personally came and appeared A. B. and C. D., the before named grantors, who acknowledged that they did severally sign, seal and execute the foregoing Deed as their act and deed, and to and for the uses and purposes therein expressed. And the said C. D., being by me examined separate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she did execute the same freely, without the fear, threat or compulsion of or by her said husband.

G. H., [Signature of Magistrate.]
J. P.

The Trustees should forthwith, upon the execution and acknowledgment of the Deed, cause the same to be recorded in the Registry Office of the County where the lands lie.

Regulation 33.—School Libraries: No book hostile to the Christian Religion or of an immoral or sectarian character shall be permitted in the School Library. The Trustees shall hold School Libraries in trust as a part of the school property of the District, and shall make such regulations for the preservation and circulation of the books as they shall deem necessary.

Of Superior Schools.

REFERENCE TO THE LAW.—Not more than one Superior School in any Parish; competent Teachers to be employed with the approval of the Inspector; Trustees to pay towards Teacher's salary at the rate of \$200 or upwards per annum. Chief Superintendent to allow the Teacher, on proof of the School having been satisfactorily taught, Provincial Grant equal to the amount paid by the Trustees, not exceeding \$300 per annum: Sec. 85.

REMARK.—The salary paid by the Trustees includes funds received by them from the County School Fund.

Regulation 34.—Conditions of Competition for the Grant: The following conditions are prescribed for the receipt of the Grant to Superior Schools —

- (1) The School shall not be located in the same District as the Grammar School.
- (2) It shall be taught in a superior manner by a male teacher of the first class.
- (3) The School accommodation (including separate outhouses,) apparatus, and text-books, shall be such as are prescribed by the foregoing Regulations of the Board of Education respecting Common Schools.

Regulation 35.—Notifications: The Trustees of any District wishing to compete for the additional Provincial Grant to Superior Schools, shall notify the Inspector of

their intention each Term, viz., on or before the first week in December and the first week in June; and successful Districts shall be duly notified each Term by the Chief Superintendent.

Of Grammar Schools.

REFERENCE TO THE LAW.—Grammar and District Schools may be united on approval of the Board of Education, Sec. 94.

Regulation 36.—*Conditions of Union:* The Board of Education names the following conditions for the union of Grammar and District Schools:—

- (1) That all the Schools of the District shall be a continuous graded series.
- (2) That the most advanced department constitute the Grammar or High School and be subject to the joint management of the Grammar School and District Trustees.
- (3) That the Grammar or High School department be open free to all pupils of both sexes resident in the County (on the same conditions of qualification as to pupils resident in the District,) provided always, that the Districts whence they come are maintaining schools under the provisions of the Common Schools Acts.
- (4) That the Teachers (and any licensed class-room assistant) of each department of the series receive Provincial aid,—the Teacher of the High School department receiving the Grant allowed to a first class.
- (5) That the District Trustees receive aid from the County fund for all the pupils in attendance in all the departments.
- (6) That the Grammar School Grant be paid as usual.

Of the Provincial Training School.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—The Board of Education, to provide for the establishment and efficient working of a Training School, to appoint a principal, to approve the appointment of Assistants, and to grant certain allowances towards the expenses of teachers-in-training, sec 5 (1).

Regulation 37.—*Sessions of the Training School:* There shall be two Sessions, or Terms, of the Training School in each year, as follows: The first Term shall begin on the first Wednesday in November, and close on the Friday preceeding the March Examination; the second Term shall begin on the first Wednesday of May, and close on the Friday preceeding the September examination. Students shall not be admitted after the first week in the Term, except by the consent of the Principal, to whom all applications for admission are to be addressed.

Regulation 38.—*Qualification for admission*: The minimum qualifications of applicants shall be those prescribed for Teachers of the Third Class, omitting professional subjects. In all cases certificates of good moral character must be lodged with the Principal. Holders of valid licenses from the Board of Education shall be eligible for admission on presenting their licenses.

[*Ordered.*—1. That the Chief Superintendent of Education has the permission and authority of the Board of Education to apportion expenses in aid of Teachers-in-training, irrespective of previous attendance at the Training School.
2. That after the present Term, all persons admitted for instruction at the Provincial Training School, shall be required to subscribe the following declaration at the time of their enrolment:—

DECLARATION: I hereby declare that my object in seeking admission into the Training School, is to qualify myself for the Teacher's Office, with the intention, if receiving a License, to engage actually in the work of teaching,—and if I shall not teach a School in New Brunswick under the Common Schools Act, for 3 years within the 5 years next following my receipt of License, I engage to repay to the Board of Education the amount paid me for expenses at the Training School.

Regulation 39.—*Course of Instruction*: While securing instruction in the ordinary branches of knowledge required to be taught in the Schools of the Province, the course of instruction shall be specially directed to the imparting of a specific knowledge of School Organization and Management, and Method in teaching. The departments of the Model School shall be so arranged as to secure to teachers-in-training facilities for the illustration and practice of the most approved methods of teaching and conducting Schools.

Regulation 40.—*Bye-Laws of the Training School*: The following Bye-Laws shall be publicly read by the Principal at the opening of each Term, and a copy of them shall be conspicuously posted in the Training School:—

- (1) The Training School shall be in session 6 hours every week-day during the Term, Saturdays proclaimed holidays, and Christmas and New Year's day excepted.
- (2) It shall be the privilege of the Principal, or his Assistants, to open and close the daily session by reading a portion of Scripture and by prayer. No student shall be required to attend these exercises who shall, by written application to the Principal, ask to be excused on conscientious grounds.
- (3) The students shall be regular and punctual in their attendance in their several classes; and shall for any case of absence express to the Principal the cause thereof. Students not present when the Roll is called, or who leave any class without permission, shall, in the discretion of the Teacher, be marked as absent.

- (4) The students shall give due attention and respect to the Teachers; shall act towards each other with becoming courtesy, and shall, both within and without the Institution, deport themselves in a manner befitting their future profession as educators of the young.
- (5) The students shall take every possible care of the buildings, furniture, apparatus, grounds, and other property belonging to the Institution; and damages caused by any student shall be repaired at the expense of such student.
- (6) Any student shewing disrespect to a Teacher, or discourtesy to a fellow student, shall be admonished and censured by the Principal; and if persistent in such offence, shall be dismissed. Any student guilty of gross immorality shall be summarily expelled.
- (7) Each Teacher shall keep a Class Roll, which he shall call at the beginning of each lesson, marking absentees. He shall also keep a Record Book, in which he shall record at each lesson the merit of each student's recitation, and also the absence of a proper deportment on the part of any student. Record marks shall be made in parts of 100.
- (8) Two days of each month, of the Term, beginning with the last Thursday of each month, shall be devoted to the work of Review. On Thursday the exercises shall be conducted orally on the work of the previous month, and on Friday by written exercises on previous work of the Term. The closing Review of the Term shall be conducted wholly as the Principal may determine.
- (9) Each Teacher shall make a weekly Report of the average of each student's marks in attendance, deportment, recitation, and skill in teaching; as well as the merits of each student's Review exercise.
- (10) The Principal shall keep and preserve an Official Register, in which he shall enter each week the standing of each student with respect to attendance, deportment, recitation, and professional skill.
- (11) At the close of each Term the Principal shall report to the Chief Superintendent of Education, for the information of the Board of Education, all matters of importance relative to the working of the Institution; and in such report he shall present a classification in three grades of those students who shall have proved themselves entitled to the same—such classification to be based upon skill in teaching, coupled with a prompt, courteous and successful performance of the work of the Term. Students eligible for classification, whose professional standing, obtained on the foregoing basis, shall reach 25 and less than 50, shall be classed as possessed of FAIR teaching ability and skill; 50 and less than 75, GOOD; 75 and upwards, SUPERIOR; and the professional qualifications of each shall be expressed in both figures and words. The professional classification of each student shall be recited in any license obtained on examination.

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(12) The Principal shall, at the beginning of each Term, acquaint the students with the following details of the system of classification by which their professional standing is to be determined:—

1. Except in case of sickness, an average, for the full term, of punctual attendance less than 75, or an average of deportment less than 75, shall totally disqualify a student for classification.

2. An average of recitation, for the full term, less than 75 shall disqualify for class SUPERIOR; less than 50, for class GOOD; less than 37½, for class FAIR.

3. The professional standing of those eligible for classification shall be obtained by an average of the following:

[a] The estimate on the regular practice in the departments of the Model School.

[b] The estimate on special practice.

[c] The estimate on recitation in professional work.

[d] The estimate on written exercises on professional subjects.

[e] The estimated value of criticism on the practice of fellow students.

[f] To the general average of the foregoing shall be added ten per cent. on the excess above 75 of the student's standing in attendance, deportment, and recitation.

(13) The students shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal.

Of Inspectors.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—Board of Education empowered to appoint fifteen Inspectors, to apportion \$4,200 between them as salaries, to prescribe their qualifications and duties, and to provide for the uniform certification of all candidates for inspectorships; Sec. 5 (2.)

The Chief Superintendent to have the general direction of the Inspectors, Sec. 9 (1), who are to aid him in carrying out a uniform system of education by giving effect to the provisions of the Law and the Regulations of the Board of Education, Sec. 10 (3.)

General duties and powers of Inspectors with respect to:

Convening the first Annual School Meeting in any District, Sec. 48.

Convening subsequent meetings in case of want of proper parties, or of neglect of Trustees, Sec. 49.

Calling general or special meetings when ordered by the Board of Education, Sec. 58.

Appointing a Trustee, on failure or neglect, after written request from the Inspector, to perform duties or exercise powers, Sec. 68.

Appointing Trustees and an Auditor, Secs. 10 (4,) 65, 66.

Reporting to Chief Superintendent on Estimate of Trustees, Sec. 45.

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Promoting educational efficiency by aiding Trustees and Teachers, Sec. 10 (2.)

Visitation of Schools and Districts, Sec. 10 (1.)

Authorizing engagements of Teachers of Superior Schools, Sec. 85.

Sanctioning School House sites selected by Trustees, Sec. 70 (4.)

Authorizing a Trustee to sell to the District, land or buildings, Sec. 68.

Requiring, in his discretion, Trustees to exempt from district tax, in whole or in part, residents having children between 5 and 20 years of age, and living more than two miles from the school, sec. 37.

Examining and deciding (subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent,) complaints of irregularity of assessment or other proceedings authorized by a School meeting, Sec. 87.

Sanctioning the personal expenses incurred in the execution of their trust by Trustees, Sec. 26.

Deciding on lawfulness of expenditure of Trustees on appeal of the School Meeting from the decision of the Auditor, Sec. 80.

Ascertaining and reporting annually what Districts require special aid, Secs. 10 (5,) 46.

[Inspecting and Classifying Schools, Sec. 13.]

Regulation 41.—Teachers' drafts and Trustees' orders : Each County Inspector shall deliver to Teachers drafts for their Provincial grant, and to Trustees orders on the County Treasurer (or Secretary-Treasurer of incorporated Counties,) for their share of the County assessment Fund, as the same shall be, from time to time, provided by the Chief Superintendent.

REMARK.—The sum placed at the disposal of the Board of Education for Inspectors' salaries is insufficient to secure the services of professional Teachers for the office. It is believed that the interests of education will be best promoted by the employment of Inspectors, for a limited period, chiefly in the work of making practically known to the people the provisions of the law, the steps to be taken to secure its advantages, the requirements respecting school accommodation, the careful and proper adjustment of boundaries, and, in short, all matters necessary to enable every District to become so familiar with correct modes of procedure as to ensure the regular support and proper conduct of schools. As soon as this condition is reached, the work of inspection proper will require especial attention, and demand professional qualifications for its successful discharge, as contemplated by the following Regulation :—

Regulation 42.—Uniform certification of candidates for Inspectorships : In view of the operation of Section 13 of the Law, all candidates for the office of Inspector thereunder shall have taught for a period of at least three years, and shall have obtained a license of the Grammar-School Class in accordance with Regulations 30 and 31; and upon appointment to office each Inspector shall spend one term at the Provincial Training School, or such time as the Board of Education may require, with a view to a more perfect acquaintance with the methods of School Management and Teaching to be employed in the schools of the Province.

Of the Chief Superintendent.

REFERENCES TO THE LAW.—To have, subject to the Board of Education, a general supervision and direction of the Inspectors and Schools: Sec. 9 (1).

To enforce the provisions of the Law, and the regulations and decisions of the Board of Education: Sec. 9 (2).

To apportion the County School Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Law, withholding the same, and all Provincial aid, from Districts presenting a false or insufficient return, and dealing with forfeited balances as directed by the Board of Education: Sec. 9 (3).

To furnish the Clerks of the Peace with the numbers and boundaries of the Districts within the respective Counties, and from time to time, as new Districts are created, or boundaries altered, to furnish such new boundaries: Sec. 9 (4).

To cause copies of the Law, with Regulations of the Board of Education, together with all necessary forms and instructions, to be published and furnished gratuitously to Inspectors, Trustees and Teachers: Sec. 9 (5).

To prepare annually a Report upon the Schools subject to his supervision, accompanied with full statistical tables and detailed accounts of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated under the Law, and offer suggestions on educational subjects: which Report shall be laid before the Legislature within ten days after the opening of the next succeeding Session thereof: Sec. 9 (6).

See, also, Secs. 2, 4, 15, 16, 19, 45, 46, 87, 92 (4).

Regulation 43.—*Semi-annual Circular*: The Chief Superintendent shall, in his discretion, forward to the Trustees of each District a semi-annual Circular, containing official notices, educational information, and especially a detailed statement of the Provincial Grants paid to Teachers, and the apportionment of the County Assessment Fund to Trustees. These Circulars shall be permanently fyled by the Trustees, and shall be accessible to Teachers in each District.

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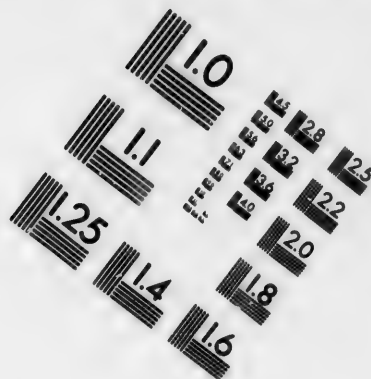
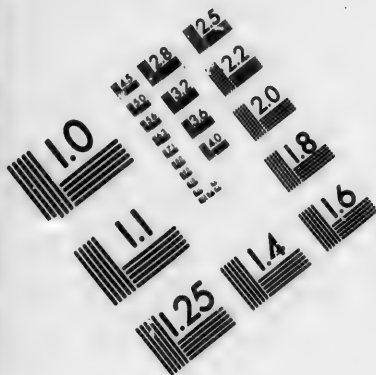
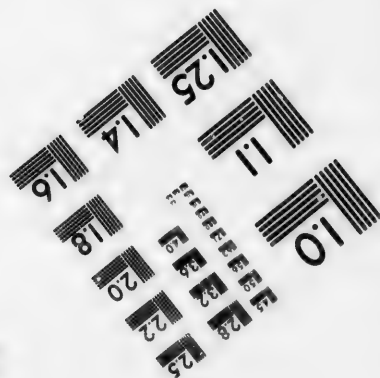
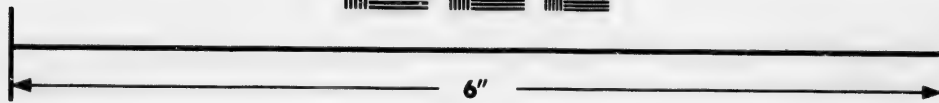
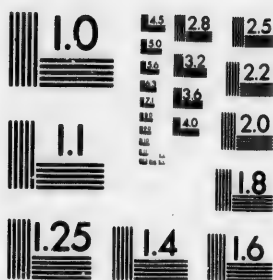


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